Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.………………WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1856.………………NO. 36.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor…A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,……………$2 50

When payment is not made in advance,……………3 00

No subscription received for less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,	……	$1 00
Do. do.	2	insertions,	……	1 25
Do. do.	3	do	……	1 50
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.

ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.

PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

THOS. W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 11, 1856.—[32-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4.—31-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

JESSE BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21.—29-tf] WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21st.—[29-3m WILMINGTON, N. C.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,

AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & Co.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.

Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00

An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate,	150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums,	150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums,	150 00
Upper or under ditto, each,	75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural,	5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*,	2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve,	$3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth,	50 cts. to 1 00

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.

Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church

Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

HENRY BURKHIMER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.

Dec. 7, 1855.—13-1y.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory--Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.

Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.

Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for

PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.

Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS

Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.

SHEPARD & MYERS,

Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN who can come well recommended as being thoroughly qualified to teach the classic languages, and of undoubted moral character, will find a pleasant situation as a Teacher, in a private family, by applying to the subscriber at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.

Dec. 14th.—[15- CHAS. DUFFY, M. D.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON or about the 20th day of November, his negro man, properly known as "MAURICE HAYES," although he gives himself various other names, as Duncan Maurice Hays or "Joe Smith." Said negro is 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, his upper front teeth large and prominent, very thick in the neck. He is supposed to be lurking in New Hanover, Sampson or Duplin. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail so I can get him. H. BONHAM.

Whiteville, Columbus co., Feb. 15.—[24-tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.

TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.

Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing 2300 ACRES, 300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information, address the subscriber, at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

April 11th.—[32-tf. P. L. ANDERS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between T. W. & W. I. GORE, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by Thos. W. Gore.

THOS. W. GORE,
W. I. GORE.

Little River, S. C., Feb. 12, 1856.—25-3m.

NOTICE.
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Sand Hill Lands for sale, lying between the Northeast and Black River, bordering two miles on the latter, and containing about 2000 acres. The above Lands contains four crops of Turpentine boxes, a large quantity of cypress timber, black-jack and light wood.—Also, two never failing springs of excellent water. The above Lands were formerly owned by Law & Savage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. S. J. Walker, Black River, sixteen miles from Wilmington, for information.

G. F. WALKER.

Dec. 21st.—[16-tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.

A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

MALE COLLEGIATE SEMINARY.

E. W. ADAMS, A. M., PRINCIPAL,
With Competent Assistants.

THIS INSTITUTION, located at Stricklandsville, immediately on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, has been erected for promoting the educational interests of the State, and our own county in particular. We have spared neither pains nor expense in erecting a suitable building for school purposes, having regard, both to the convenience and health of the pupils, as, also, to whatever may be conducive to their mental and physical improvements. In fine, we feel assured, that but few schools in our State, highly favored as she is, can offer superior inducements to those of the classical and mathematical Seminary of this place. We hope, and do expect, largely to share the public patronage.

Stricklandsville is one of the healthiest villages in the eastern portion of the State, and presents but few enticements to affect the morals of the pupils. The students will be at liberty to attend either of the churches in the village or neighborhood. The Trustees have placed the Seminary under the control of Mr. E. W. Adams, A. M., a teacher of much experience and success, who, in addition to his several Diplomas, brings from gentlemen of the highest literary standing in this State and Virginia, the most satisfactory testimonials of thorough qualifications for the discharge of the important duties of his station.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS
(*One half Payable in Advance.*)

Primary English Classes,……	$ 7 00
Modern Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, History and Writing……	15 00
Ancient Languages, Higher Mathematics, &c.,……	20 00
Incidental Expense,……	50

Students will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the Session; and no deduction will be made, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be obtained in the family of the principal at $44 per Sesson, exclusive of lights, one half, payable in advance, the other at the close of the Session.

Reports of the progress and deportment of each student, will be furnished his parents or guardian at about the middle and close of each Session.

The first Session will commence the 1st Monday in June, 1856. For further particulars, address the Principal at Stricklandsville, N. C. M. K. DEVANE, M. D.,
President of Board of Trustees.

J. PETERSON, Secretary.

May 2, 1856.—[35-t1a.

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY

WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at Society Hall. The Board of Instruction will be the same as last session.

For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT.

Sept. 5th, 1855 310-1t---1-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.

It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks

Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,……	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,……	$10 00
Collegiate Department,……	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.

WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.

Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.

Sept. 20, 1855.---3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.

Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

LAST CALL.

AS I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED MY BROTHer with me in business, I wish all that are indebted to me to call and settle, with cash or by note, as my business must be settled up soon, or the accounts of my hard customers will be placed in an officer's hands.

Feb. 1, 1856.—127-2t—23-tf] GEO. H. KELLEY.

Commercial and Herald Copy.

NOTICE.

A BRINDLE HOUND SLUT has strayed from me. She was beautifully marked about her neck; and was in whelp when she left. She was sent to me by my friends from Fayetteville, and will probably endeavor to return there. I will liberally reward any person for information that will enable me to recover her.

JNO. A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, March 5th.—[154-tf.

Fayetteville Carolinian copy 4 week and send bill to this office.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered. T. H. FENTRESS.

Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.

Marion Star copy 2m.

General Notices.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, An Act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2d clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L. P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof, I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto [L. S.] affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence. THOS. BRAGG

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. [feb. 1.—[22-6m

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the delivery to me, or the confinement in any jail in this State, of my negro girl ROSE. Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high; she is probably in the neighborhood of South River or Cape Fear. D. W. CROMARTIE.

Clinton, N. C., Feb. 29.—[26-tf.

NEW GOODS.

WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—

Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ℔ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.

2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.

100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.

Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's.

100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.

All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.

Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.

Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.

100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.

BLEACHED COTTONS:

¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.

Yard wide " " " 10@12½c.

8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.

BROAD-CLOTHS:

Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.

Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice*.

100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.

In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros de-Afrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.

Also, 100 dresses, assorted Fancy Colored Silks.

Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.

SHAWLS:

Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.

CALICOES, &c.:

500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.

For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.

We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.

Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned wish to sell their TURPENTINE DISTILLERY and fixtures, Turpentine tools, Coopers' tools, &c.; two two-horse wagons and two pair mules, (one pair of which is young and very valuable.)

Said Distillery is situated at Reeves' Station, on the South Carolina Railroad, fifty-two miles from Charleston, in a splendid pine country, and as healthy as any place on the road below Branchville. The Still will work thirty-five barrels virgin Turpentine. There has been worked the present year, convenient to the Still, fifteen to eighteen crops of boxes, and with assurance of the still being kept up the ensuing year more pines will be boxed the coming winter.

Circumstances prevents us giving the business our individual attention the next year, consequently we desire to sell.

For particulars, terms, &c., please apply to either of the firm at said place, or by letter directed to the firm at Reevesville, S. C., or to Wilson, N. C.

ELLIS, DANIEL & CO.

Reeves' Station, S. C., Nov. 9.—[10-tf.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to

M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.

August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE this day associated my brother Oliver, with me in the General Grocery and Commission business. The firm will be GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO. We hope that our kind patrons and friends will continue their patronage which they have so liberally bestowed on the senior partner of the concern heretofore.

Our stock will consist of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Rice, Soap, Candles, Candies, Fish and Potatoes, Starch, Brooms, Tobacco, and everything in the grocery line, except liquors. We also further promise not to be undersold in the price of our articles or bettered as to quality. We shall still continue the cash system or 30 days to good and punctual customers.

GEO. H. KELLEY.

Feb. 13.—127-2t—23-tf.

General Notices.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 13th of May, 1856, the second Tuesday of that month. The Society will convene at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Delegates, permanent members, and the profession generally, are invited to attend.

S. S. SATCHWELL, M. D.,
April 5.—181-1t—32-5t.] Sec'y. N. C. Med. Society.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that well-known and valuable little farm whereon he now lives, lying within the corporated limits of the town of Kenansville. The tract contains one hundred and eighteen acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. On the premises is a COMFORTABLE DWELLING, together with all necessary out-houses, and an orchard of fruit trees of almost endless variety, of the *best selection*. There is no better water. The situation for health and pleasantness is unsurpassed, being elevated and dry, and beautifully shaded with a fine grove of oaks. Persons having sons and daughters to educate, and who would desire a little farm to live upon, can find no *better place* than *this*, as there is already in successful operation one of the very *best* male schools in the *whole State*, and in a few months will be opened, on a permanent basis, a female Seminary of the first class.

My terms will be such as to suit almost any one who may desire to purchase. LAFAYETTE HUSSEY.

Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., }
April 11th.—[32-3m. }

GOOD MEDICINES,

IT is estimated that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills have done more to promote the public health, than any other cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral and will cure more complaints.

Every body needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the Bowels, Liver and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body to work its decay. But for disease we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early and thrust it from the system before it is too strong to yield.

Ayer's Pills do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them from dreadful Scrofula, Dropsy, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralagia, Dyspepsia, Internal Pains, Billious Complaints, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as Pimples on the face, Worms, Nervous Irritability, Loss of appetite, Irregularities, Dizziness in the head, Colds, Fevers, Dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaints for which a Purgative Remedy is required.

These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own Physicians.

Try them once, and you will never be without them.

Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowel, Mass.,

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.

March 28, 1856.—[30-2m.

[redacted]

FOR SALE,
Valuable Turpentine and Farming Lands in Bladen County.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, lying on the northwest branch of Cape Fear River, 33 miles from Wilmington. From this point said river is at all times navigable. There are two valuable farms adjoining each other. These lands will be sold either jointly, or in lots to suit purchasers. The two farms contain about 4000 acres, upon which is an inexaustible quantity of the best of marls. A portion of these lands are very superior low grounds, on the river. Taking them as a body, they are not to be surpassed by any lands on the Cape Fear River for the cultivation of corn, cotton, peas, wheat, potatoes and ground peas.

There is two good two-story dwellings, situated in a healthy location, with good water, on the land, together with negro and other out-houses, sufficient for hands and stock enough to cultivate the farms.

The Turpentine Lands are also very superior, and, with the boxes now under cultivation, there can be sixteen tasks cut.

There is also a large quantity of superior mill, or merchantable Timber, within easy reach of the river.

A liberal credit, say one, two, three, or four years, will be given, if desired, with interest from date of purchase.

Persons desiring to purchase, can gain any information desirable form T. C. Miller, Esq., in Wilmington, or by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, who will take pleasure in showing their location, &c.

WM. L. MOORE.

Westbrook's P. O., Bladen co., N. C., }
Feb. 29th, 1856.—[26-tf. }

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a tract of Turpentine Land, laying in Bladen county on the west side of Cape Fear, five miles from the point known as Harriss' Still, and containg four hundred acres, more or less. There are on the land 24,000 boxes, of which 14,000 are of the first year's chipping, the ballance two and three years. The Turpentine can be disposed of at the Sitll, at within 20 cents of Wilmington rates. He will also sell the barrels and hoops sufficient for the business of the present year. If desired, he will hire for the season, to the purchasher, two good hands, one a Cooper. K. K. Council, Esq., will show the land to any person desirous of purchasing.

For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply to

JAMES C. ANDERS.

March 8, 1856.--[27-t1stA-usb.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.

HENRY H. HINNANT,
W. H. COLEMAN.

Cerro Gordo, Columbus, Co., N. C., Nov. 2d, 1854--51-tf.

WILMINGTON BOOK-BINDERY.
(*One door below the Cape Fear Bank, up Stairs*)

LEATHER binding done in every variety of style. Particular attention paid to the binding of MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS. Also, to LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS. Libraries re-bound to order; Paper and Fancy goods Boxes made and repaired.

March 6, 1855, PHILIP HEINSBERGER.

1856 OUR "SPRING STYLE." 1856

WE will open our Spring Style of Gent's Dress Hats, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., and invite the attention of gentlemen of taste to its inspection. We have given particular attention to the production of this Hat for Spring and Summer wear, having selected the materials from one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the States; and we hope to offer the neatest and most durable Dress Hat we have ever yet produced. SHEPPARD & MYERS,

March 7th. Hat & Cap Emporium.

WE HAVE NOW OPEN,

OUR new and elegant assortment of Walking Canes, Gold and Silver Mountings, Ivory, Pearl and Loaded Heads. Also, some large and handsomely finished Hickorys

March 21st. SHEPARD & MYERS.

THE INCREASING DEMAND

FOR our premium Umbrellas, has induced us to lay in a larger assortment than ever, and our peculiar advantages in procuring these goods will enable us to offer them at very low figures. SHEPARD & MYERS.

March 21st.

A Tiger Combat.

"There was a famous tiger—a monster of a tiger—named Kagra, who had triumphed at Lucknow on several occasions. He was certainly one of the largest I have ever seen, and beautifully streaked with his glossy coat, as it moved freely over its muscular limbs and long back. The connoisseurs in sport had despaired of finding a fitting adversary for Kagra, when news arrived that a tiger of enormous size and strength had been taken, uninjured, in the Terai—the long strip of jungle land between Oude and Nepaul, just at the foot of the Himalayas. It was anticipated that there would be glorious sport when this new monster was brought face to face with the redoubted Kagra.

"The cages of Tagra and Terai-wallah (the name given to the new monster) were brought to opposite sides of the court-yard, both commanded by our positions in the gallery. We could see the long, shining backs of the tigers as they roamed round their cages in great excitement; occasionally there was a snarl and a display of teeth alarming to witness, as some attendant approached the cages. It was intended that the animals should become aware of each other, and hence the previous delay; for, ferocious as the tiger is, he is a cowardly animal, and, if brought unexpectedly into the presence of danger, may cower and retreat from the contest.

"The signal was given—the bamboo railing in front of the cages rose simultaneously on either side—the doors of the cages opened Terai-wallah sprang, with a single bound, out of his cage, opening his huge jaws widely, and shaking from side to side his long tail in an excited way. Kagra advanced more leisurely into the arena, but with similar demonstrations They might have been fifty feet apart, as they stood surveying each other, open-mouthed, the tail playing all the time. At length Kagra advanced a few paces; his adversary laid himself down forthwith upon the court-yard, just where he stood, facing him, but with his feet well under him, not extended, evidently quite prepared for a spring. Kagra watched his foe intently, and still advanced slowly and cautiously, but not in a straight line, rather toward the side, describing an arc of a circle as he drew near.

"The Terai-wallah soon rose to his feet and likewise advanced, describing a similar arc on the opposite side, both gradually approaching each other, however. It was a moment of breathless suspense in the gallery. Every eye was fixed on the two combatants as they thus tried to circumvent each other; it was enough to arrest attention, for the tigers were unusually large; both were in beautiful condition, plump and muscular; the color of the Terai-wallah was somewhat lighter than that of Kagra—a more yellowish hue shone between the black stripes.—Both were very beautiful, and very courageous and very formidable.

"At length, as they thus advanced step by step, very slowly, Kagra made a spring. His former victories had probably made him a little self-confident. He sprang, not as if it were a voluntary effort of his own, but as if he were suddenly impelled aloft by some uncontrollable galvanic force which he could not resist. The spring was so sudden, so rapid, so impetuous, that it had quite the appearance of being involuntary. The Terai-wallah was not unprepared. As rapidly as Kagra hurled himself up into the air, so rapidly did he jump aside; both movements seemed to be simultaneous, so admirably were they executed. Kagra alighted, foiled; but before he could recover himself, before he could well have assured himself that he was foiled, the Terai-wallah was upon him. The claws of his adversary were fixed firmly in his neck, and the horrid jaws were already grating near his throat. It was the work of a moment. We could scarcely see that the Terai-wallah had gained the advantage—we could scarcely distinguish his huge fore-paws grasping the neck, and his open mouth plunged at the throat—when Kagra made another spring, a bound in which he evidently concentrated all his energy The Terai-wallah was dragged with him a little, the claws that had been dug into his neck were torn gratingly through it; the open mouth snapped fiercely but harmlessly at the advancing shoulder, and Kagra was free.

"It was but an instant that the two tigers stood surveying each other, open-mouthed, after Kagra had shaken off the grip of his antagonist. With distended jaws—the ample mouths opened to their utmost limit, their beautifully streaked skins starting from their foams in excitement, their eyes distended as they watched each other, the ends of their tails moving once or twice, as if with convulsive twitches—they stood. Kagra was the first to attack again. This time his opponent was too near to try his former stratagem of slipping to one side. He met him boldly. They stood, at this moment, near the centre of the arena, and as the sharp claws moved incessantly, and the huge mouths tried to grasp the neck on either side, it was impossible to distinguish the attack from the defence; all was so rapid

"Drawing gradually nearer, as they thus fought with claws and mouths ferociously, uttering fierce snarls as they did so, each seemed to have succeeded in gripping his antagonist. With their mouths buried in each other's throats, and their claws dug deep into the neck, they rose at length to the contest on their hind legs—straining and tugging, and wrestling, as it were, with each other, each with his utmost force and skill.

It was a spectacle of startling interest, that; and, however you may turn away, good madam, and exclaim horrible! or savage! believe me, there were many elements of the sublime in that contest; and doubtless, such contests often take place in the jungle. They stood more than six feet high as they thus grappled with each other, elevated on their hind legs in a sort of death-struggle; their round heads and glaring eyes surmounting the muscular pillars of their long bodies beautifully." * * *

As the tiger-sublime is all we value these extracts for, we merely sum up the remaining details. Kagra threw his antagonist, who then turned him and got a deadly advantage, from which he was forced off with hot iron rods, while poor Kagra escaped into his cage.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.—The Norfolk Herald of yesterday, contains a long editorial concerning the appearance of a Sea Serpent, seen by the Captain of a coasting schooner, a day or two since. As it is likely to prove quite as interesting as anything that we could publish during the present great dearth of news, we subjoin the Herald's account entire:

Yesterday, Captain Birse, of the schooner Eliza Ann Steele, informed us that while about 5 miles south of Great Egg Harbor, on his way to Norfolk, the vessel making about 2½ knots an hour, and the sea being very calm, his attention was called to an object in the water about 80 yards off, which he at first thought was a tree. On looking again, however, he perceived a ripple, and spray apparently breaking over it. The watch being below, he sent a boy, the only other person on deck, to bring his glass, and on examining the object through it he perceived that it was a monster. It had then erected its head, which was oval in form, some three feet above the water, and he could plainly see one of its eyes, which was very large and very sparkling, and surmounted by a huge bunch. The serpent had evidently become alarmed and before he could adopt any measures to capture it, disappeared, going down head foremost, and in doing so, gave Capt. B. an opportunity of seeing the whole of his body. He says the head of the animal was apparently very rough and knotted; but the rest of his body was very smooth and black, and his tail was flat like an eel's. He supposed it to be at least forty feet in length and of the diameter of a hogshead. As soon as it disappeared the Captain threw the lead and ascertained that the depth of water was only five fathoms, and he says that no whale was ever seen in such shallow water, and that moreover he is an old whaler, has a perfect knowledge of the habits of porposes, black fish, sharks, &c., and could easily distinguish them. The living thing seen by him was none of these, and if it was not a sea serpent then he does not know what it was. We tell the tale as it was told to us, and Captain Birse is willing to swear to it.

From the Philadelphia Ledger of April 23.
Trouble among the Friends.

FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING.—The orthodox branch of the Society of Friends are now holding their annual meeting at their meeting-house, Fourth and Arch streets. This meeting, to which none but Friends are admitted, we understand is likely to be a stormy one, in consequence of a difference of opinion on the tendency of the views of Joseph Gurney—a difference which has occasioned a schism in two of the yearly meetings of the Society, viz: that of New England and Ohio.

The origin of the difficulty occurred some twelve years since, in consequence of the society in New England expelling John Wilbur and several others on the ground of slanderous defamation of the character of Gurney. The expelled Friends established a yearly meeting, and addressed epistles to the various bodies of their denomination in this country and in England. A number of the societies took no notice of the subject, and therefore refused to recognize the new society; but the society here showed a disposition to call in question the act of the New England Friends in expelling Wilbur and associates, but this was resisted by many of the Friends.

No other yearly meeting except the one in Philadelphia has acknowledged the Wilburite body as a yearly meeting. If a separation or division takes place in the meeting here, the property at Fourth and Arch would doubtless go to the anti-Wilburs, as the will of William Penn gives to the society the ground under a deed which conveys it to them for the use and benefit of the Society of Friends in unity with the London yearly meeting, the Wilburite body not having been acknowledged either in England or Ireland.

The sessions so far have been quite spirited, in consequence of propositions having been made in favor of a division in the society and the organization of a new yearly meeting. Epistles have been received from New York, North Carolina and Indiana, informing the yearly meeting that unless it was prepared to retrace its steps and conform to the ancient order of the society they must decline further correspondence.

PEACE WITH ENGLAND.—Mr. Buchanan, in the course of his address at Philadelphia, made the following allusion to our relations with England:

"Gentlemen, it is hardly proper for me to speak of the diplomatic business in which I have been engaged on the other side of the Atlantic; but I have been asked, repeatedly—*Is there danger of war?* I think *not*. But it is simply because I believe our country to be so clearly and decidedly in the right, on the questions involved between the two countries, that the British people never will consent to irritate them into a dangerous condition for both parties. Our commerce now covers every ocean; our mercantile marine is the largest in the world. We have the greatest interest of any nation on earth in preserving peace. We ought to cultivate peace with all nations. But there is an interest superior to all these considerations—and that is *our National Honor*. And, if war should ensue—I feel no apprehension of danger at the present moment—if the national honor of this people should ever be insulted by any government on the face of the earth, I know that the merchants themselves, who would have the greatest sacrifices to make, would stand by the Country at the expense of everything human. [Expressions of approbation.]

I can perceive no danger. Our example is a great and glorious example. There are those within the sound of my voice who share, among the millions of human beings on this vast Continent, the privileges and immunities of the most free and the most glorious government that ever existed. Our example is a '*Star in the West*,' guiding the hopes of the freemen in every land. We are no propagandists, except by our example; and yet our example is destined, in future time, to carry free and liberal institutions over the face of the whole earth; peacefully, quietly, without danger, and with the approbation of the wise and virtuous in every clime."

FAST WOMEN—*Bad Family to Marry in.*—Much excitement has been created at West Milford by the elopement of Mrs. Sarah Courson with, David White, of the same place. This is the third time this lady has figured as one of the parties of an elopement. Her first elopement occurred at the age of 20, or threabouts, when she left her mother's residence with her first lover and went to New York, staid a spell, came back home with a child in embryo, never having been married—or at least it is so said. She became a mother, and resided home abont six months or a year, when she went off on a tour with a man named Armstrong, a New Yorker.

She was afterwards married to a Courson, with whom she resided till the 23d of March last, when when she again left West Milford to meet the said David White, before spoken of, at Sloatburg, where the two took the cars and went West, since which time nothing more is known of them. She left her child by her first companion at West Milford.

This Sarah Jane Courson is one of a family of six sisters, named Ryerson five of whom have left their husbands and eloped with other men. All six have been married and not one of the six lives with a lawful husband at the present day; five having eloped and the only remaining one deserting her husband, or refusing to live with him. We doubt if a case of equal singularity can be found anywhere in the Union.—*Patterson (N. J.) Guardian.*

Fillmore and Grund.

With strict regard to the fitness of things characteristic of the Know-Nothing party, Francis J. Grund is allowed to report the motives and divulge the counsels of the Know-Nothing nominee. By birth and blood Grund is an Austrian Jew, a prostitute in morals, by trade a foot-pad, and in politics a hireling scavenger. This individual selects the columns of the New York Herald as the medium of communication between Millard Fillmore and the people of the United States.

Grund says, writing from Rome and in the presence of Fillmore, that he will not accept or reject the Know-Nothing nomination, until he is informed of the result of the Cincinnati Convention, and ascertains the chances of his success—which is exactly equivalent to a declaration that he will never accept at all, for by that time Fillmore's name will not even be before the country. Grund tells us, moreover, that if Fillmore should accept the nomination, he will not commit himself by any pledge or declaration, but will stand solely on his personal merits.

It is a singular coincidence that a wretch like Grund should write for a gentleman like Fillmore.

[*Richmond Enquirer.*

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Rep., Pro-Slavery.]
Arrival of the Kansas Commissioners.

KANSAS, April 14, 1856.—The Kansas Commissioners arrived last night. They are greatly at a loss where to begin, what to do, and where to go to do it.

The committee have been treated with marked politeness, and doubtless the majority of them are surprised to find the Border Ruffians so decent a set of fellows. Being introduced to the Chairman, he proved to be gentlemanly in his bearing, and apparently reasonable in his principles; he is tall and rather good looking, and at first sight, one would take him for a Georgian, but the Yankee brogue of the "Western Reserve," soon "sticks out," after a few moments conversation.

Yankees, the worst specimens, are pretty thick here to-day. They are nearly all bound for Lawrence and Topeka; now, and then, one for Manhattan. The "American" or Yankee hotel here, is crowded and running over. Men, women and children are thick, far too thick to thrive."

Besides the Congressional Committee, their attaches, and Gen. Whitefield, there are some distinguished persons sojourning for a time with us. They are ex-Governor Reeder, the Hon. A. H. Reeder, Delegate to Congress from Kansas Territory, and Mr. Reeder, one of the Senators elect from the State of Kansas. They expect to start towards Lecompton to-morrow.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1856.

FOR GOVERNOR.
THOMAS BRAGG,
Of Northampton County.

To-Day.

Saddened by a great calamity in our midst, we have no heart to-day for political discussion. Overpowered by feelings beyond our ability to express, we know that mere words would be out of place. Standing in heart by the freshly opened grave of a valued friend, whose warm grasp yet thrills through our frame, can we be expected to raise a shout of contest or victory? Duty to our principles alone impels us, but in sorrow or in joy that feeling should predominate.—We trust that it will prove so to-day—that though saddened, the Democrats are not disheartened.

Now is not the time to speak of recent events.—Now is not the time to harrow up hearts yet bleeding;—and we forbear. That God who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, will be the comforter and sustainer of the bereaved ones in their deep affliction. Let us trust that *His* helping hand will not be withheld—that He will pour balm into the bleeding wounds,—that He will bind up the broken hearts of those whose sorrow is more than they can bear.

[*Daily Journal*, 5th inst.

From the Herald of yesterday.

Fatal Duel.

Our community was painfully startled, on Saturday afternoon last, by the reception of a telegraphic despatch from Marion, S. C., to the effect that a hostile meeting had taken place, near Fair Bluff, between Dr. Wm. C. Willkings and Jos. H. Flanner, Esq., both young men and citizens of this place; and that, on the third fire, the former received the ball of his antagonist through the lungs, and, in a very few minutes, expired. The difficulty grew out of a speech made by Mr. Willkings on Wednesday evening last, at the Democratic meeting at the Court House. They fought with pistols, at ten paces—Mr. Willkings being the challenger.

We do not feel called upon to say more upon this most unfortunate occurrence, except that the parties were very much esteemed here by their friends and acquaintances; and that this tragical result has cast a gloom the like of which, we trust, may never occur again.

Neither do we feel called upon to say more about this matter to-day. But we may say much when we become possessed of the *facts* of the case.—*Commercial of this morning.*

We have little to add to the above,—nothing to-day. When the public feeling becomes calmed down and facts can be reviewed dispassionately and impartially, those facts, will, no doubt, be given to the world by those in possession of them, and upon whom their promulgation will devolve as a duty not only to themselves, but to the living and to the dead. Let us await the progress of events, without giving way to undue excitement or running the risk of committing injustice by ungarded expressions. There is a providence that watches over the fall even of a sparrow, and if one of these cannot fall without our Father, may we not rest assured that many made in His image, is more precious than many sparrows, and in this assurance rest calmly and do justly—justly to ourselves and to others.—*Daily Jour. 6th inst.*

The Election Yesterday.

Democratic Ticket.		Know Nothing Ticket.	
N. N. Nixon,	493	R. F. Brown,	*500
G. W. Davis,	*503	J. H. Flanner,	*498
M. Costin,	497	T. C. Worth,	*501
Geo. Houston,	491	Geo. Harriss,	*507
L. B. Huggins,	491	S. N. Martin,	494

The election held here yesterday for Commissioners of Navigation passed off quietly, considering the very large vote polled. The table above will exhibit the actual state of the poll, with this explanation.—That return shows the election of four Know Nothings and one Democrat. By some strange mistake yesterday, an active and staunch Democrat, in the heat and excitement of the voting, got hold of and put in a Know Nothing vote; thus, in fact electing Mr. Flanner, whereas, had the mistake not occurred, Mr. Costin would have been elected, and the board stood two Democrats to three Know Nothings. Making allowance for this mistake, which is not denied to be one by any body, the average Know Nothing majority is *three*—growing small by degrees and beautifully less.

That in so close a pull, a little more effort might have and would have carried the day, all can now see, and the lesson should be and will be taken home and improved in future contests. But let Democrats be just to each other and avoid recrimination. It is no more than what is just and proper to say, that the town of Wilmington can boast as noble a band of working Democrats as the State or the Union can produce. Men who will never permit the banner upon which their principles are inscribed, to trail in the dust, but will raise it aloft again and again, and carry it forward again and again until victory perches upon it,—who instead of being discouraged by merely nominal defeat, will only draw from such nominal defeats lessons by which to obtain substantial victory. Without monied power or other influence beyond that of principle alone, the Democrats of Wilmington, depressed in feelings as they were yesterday, fought a noble fight, divided the honors of victory with their opponents, and left what remained to them valueless.

Working men—the hard-handed honest working men of the party came forward—young men entering upon life stood up manfully. We are not in the slighest degree discouraged, we see the spirit abroad, we know and honor our co-workers, and we feel certain of ultimate and complete victory, and this is the way the Democrats of the town of Wilmington feel and talk.—*Daily Journal, 6th inst.*

An Imposition.

In the Weekly *Journal* of the 11th of last month, we published the marriage, in Bladen county, by the Rev. Hog Melvin, of Mr. Wm. H. Luck, of Randolph, to Miss Mary E., daughter of John and Mary West. Mr. Luck writes to us that there is no such person as the Rev. Hog Melvin, and no truth in the reported marriage. The marriage came to us with an apparently genuine signature, and excited no suspicion. We have sent the manuscript to Mr. Luck, and trust he may be able to find out the person who has been playing off a ridiculous and contemptible deception upon the press, and set on foot a false report in regard to the lady and gentleman with whose names the freedom has been taken.

Is it so?—In the grave and respectable columns of our grave and respectable cotemporary, the Charleston *Courier*, we find a paragraph stating that a woman recently obtained a divorce from her husband because he had a bald head, which he concealed by a wig during the period of urging his matrimonial suit and the consummation of the bargain. There was no harm in having the wig on, but there was in concealing the fact that it was a wig, and hence the divorce was properly applied for and justly granted. It may be said that she *wig*gled out of marriage on a *bald* assumption.

We have some doubts of the correctness of the law above laid down.

☞ Tuesday the municipal elections came off in Philadelphia. The parties in the field were the Democrats and Know Nothings. Several Old Line Whigs, including Charles Gilpin, former Whig Mayor, have taken their position with the Democrats in opposition to the present city authorities. But that our own election put the matter out of our head, we would have made arrangements to receive the news of the result by telegraph.

Exchange.—We have neglected to notice, at an earlier date, the fact that our banks have recently reduced their rates for selling Northern Exchange to one per cent. premium. This is now the ruling rate.

The Isthmus.

The more we see of movements on the Isthmus, both at Nicaragua and Panama, the more fully are we satisfied that France and England, but more especially England, must be held chargeable with a large measure of responsibility, and that the Agents of these powers are at the bottom of the barbarous movements set on foot against Walker in Nicaragua, and by the riotous negroes at Panama, in their acts of murder and robbery, committed against the lives and property of American citizens. We use the term barbarous with reference to the attack made upon Walker and his forces in Nicaragua, because of the denial on the part of Costa Rica, of the rights of civilized warfare, and the determination expressed to exterminate all Americans falling into the hands of the Costa Rican forces, and to put to death all prisoners.

Intercepted letters and despatches prove, beyond a doubt, the connivance of European governments, and not only prove the fact of such connivance, but exhibit the motives actuating the parties—jealousy and hatred towards the United States, and a wish to restrict and counterbalance American influence, and render unavailable a leading line of communication between different portions of the territory of the Union. The outrages at Panama, like those at Greytown, were committed by Jamaica negroes—low brutes, set loose by the British government to be the curse not only of the once flourishing colonies, but to extend their baneful and disgusting presence to contiguous countries, more especially the Hispano-American Republics lying on the waters of the Caribbean Sea. We cannot withstand the impression that the seeds of riot and outrage at Panama were sown by British emissaries. Some fine morning our enterprising brethren across the Atlantic, who spout peace at Lord Mayors' banquets, and stir up brutal and contemptible outrages on the American Isthmus, will wake up and find themselves in the middle of an ugly fight, and that not with a semi-barbarous power like Russia, without industrial resources or developed communications, but with a people who combine the improvements of the most advanced civilization with the untamed and aspiring spirit of more primitive communities.

☞ Dark and lowering clouds have hung over our heads for some days past, and a chill east wind has exerted a painful influence upon the general health and spirits, but not a shower has fallen to refresh the thirsty earth or restore vegetation. Some few drops, at different times, have "laid the dust," but nothing more, and hardly that, and still exhausted nature droops. The very flowers refuse to unfold their petals—the birds fly low in pursuit of their insect food, and man and beast alike seem to feel and suffer. Just now a chill, fine rain, a "Scotch mist," sets in, hardly wetting the clothes, but rather damping and freezing up the marrow in one's bones. The very sky is of a dull, leaden color, with a sort of rusty, sobby look, darker towards the horizon, and showing a sullen lighting, without warmth or cheerfulness, where the sun is supposed to be. In plain terms, it is one of those cool, chilly, half rainy and wholly uncomfortable days that will occasionally occur in May, after a long dry and hot spell, and we feel it deeply—we are peculiarly sensitive to its effects, and recent excitement, of a painful character, have made us still more so. It is reining good and hard now, and we like it better.

[*Daily Journal, 7th inst.*

Northern Know-Nothings.

The "American," or "Know-Nothing" State Council of New Hampshire, met at Plymouth on the 6th inst., passed strong "American" and anti-Nebraska resolutions and endorsed the course of the New Hampshire delegates in seceding from the nomination of Mr. Fillmore and Donelson, at the Philadelphia Convention. It elected delegates the Free Soil "American" Convention, which meets in New York on June 12th.

The point to which we wish to call attention, with reference to the above, is that all Councils and other bodies at the North sending delegates to any Free Soil convention, seem to look upon it as an essential element in their programme, that they should denounce the Kanzas and Nebraska Bills. There is no doubt *there* about the true intent and meaning of such a course. It is known and acknowledged to be Free-Soilism and nothing else. And yet strangely enough we find men at the South, running for important positions in the State, who occupy virtually the same grounds, endorsing a platform which denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—the soul and essence of these bills, as "reckless and unwise."

We cannot avoid the conclusion that such a course, on the part of Southern men, is calculated to strengthen the hands of their enemies at the North—is eminently suicidal, and cannot be persevered in without damage to the country. The late Philadelphia platform—the anti-Nebraska speeches of opposition orators—all and everything connected with the subject ought to attract the attention and excite the fears of the friends of the South.

State Medical Society.

We are requested to call attention to the fact that the North Carolina State Medical Society will hold its seventh annual meeting, in the city of Raleigh, on Tuesday next, the 13th inst. The Annual Address will be delivered by Dr. Edward Warren, of Edenton.

We trust that the profession in this section of the State will be fully represented on this occasion. A comparatively small number of medical gentlemen, having the interests of the profession at heart, have, so far, struggled on in this matter in the face of adverse and discouraging circumstances, and against a too general and almost culpable apathy. It is to be hoped that the spirit of association and progress will become more generally diffused, and that every locality will organize a Medical Society of its own, and send its delegates to the State Convention, for the interchange of opinions, and the communication and reception of knowledge; so that the facts bearing upon the diseases of localities, their peculiar developements and changing aspects may be more generally understood, and the results of combined experience be brought to bear for their prevention and cure.

We have recently had the pleasure of meeting with the Secretary of the Society, and understand that he will be present and at his post on the approaching meeting.

☞ Philadelphia, the head-quarters of Know-Nothingism, has gone for the Democrats by a large majority. On Tuesday an election was held for Mayor, Solicitor, Receiver of Taxes, Comptroller, Commissioners and City Councils in that city, and the Democrats have swept the ground—their opponents have been routed horse, foot and dragoons. The majority for Vaux, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, so far as heard from, is 3,600; how high it may run, after all the returns have been received, is impossible to say. The election passed off quietly.

☞ The New Jersey Democratic State Convention approves of the Kanzas and Nebraska Bills—denounces Know-Nothingism, and goes for James Buchanan as the first choice for President.

☞ Mr. Buchanan was sixty-six years of age on the 18th ult.

☞ If the Democrats in Wilmington, N. C., did not quite carry their municipal election on Monday last, although coming exceedingly near doing so, those of Wilmington, Del., did, by a majority of 87 votes.

☞ Mrs. Robinson, the some-time-since notorious "Veiled Murderess," it is rumored has been transferred from the New York State Prison to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica.

For the Journal.

To the Voters of Topsail Sound District.

Understanding that there is a dissatisfaction as regards the delegates being instructed to oppose the nomination of Sheriff at the meeting held at Sandy Run on the 26th of April—the meeting being small, and some misunderstanding as regards the notices of that meeting, as a delegate and Chairman of that meeting, I feel it due to the voters of said district, to call a meeting on Saturday, the 17th instant, for the purpose of a full and free expression of opinion; hoping this call will give entire satisfaction. Come one! Come all!!

D. R. GORNTO.

Later from Kansas.

Chicago, May 3.—A dispatch from Lawrence states that a large meeting had been held there, on the subject of the murder of Sheriff Jones, who has died of his wounds.

Resolutions were passed, unanimously disclaiming all responsibility for the act, and denouncing the murder.

Governor Robinson offers a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the assassin.

Later from Kansas.

St. Louis, May 5.—A letter received in this city from Westport expresses hopes that Sheriff Jones will recover. Col. Sumner would remain at Lawrence with his whole command until the arrests were made. Parties had been sent to Lecompton. The Deputy Sheriff of Douglas county was having writs issued against one hundred citizens of Lawrence for violations of the Territorial law. Colonel Sumner had threatened the people for having fired into the soldiers' tents. Gov. Robinson charged the act upon the pro-slavery party, which Col. Sumner denied, saying that he would soon settle the matter if the Governor would permit him.

Alton, Ill., May 3.—The Kansas and Alton Steamboat Committee have completed arrangement by which boats will soon leave this city for Kansas direct, with passengers and merchandize.

Sailing of the Arago.

New York, May 3.—The steamship Arago sailed at noon for Havre and Southampton. She takes out $50,000 in specie. Among her passengers was C. Ferero, bearer of dispatches to Sardinia.

Demoratic Meeting--- Sad Mistake.

Philadephia, May 9.—A large Democratic meeting was held here this evening, preparatory to the municipal election on Tuesday next.

Henry Dinear, a German, who was committed on a charge of picking pockets during the recent fire, hung himself in Moyamensing prison this morning. A large amount of funds was found upon his person, which led to the discovery that he was possessed of means, showing that the charge was entirely a mistake.

New Hampshire Politics.

Plymouth, N. H., May 6.—The American State Council passed to-day, by an unanimous vote, strong American and anti-Nebraska resolutions; endorsed the course of their delegates seceding from the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson; and electod dele- [redacted] more energy of will, fixedness of purpose—more unconquerable courage and resolution than Gov. Troup. His last illness was hemorage of the lungs.

[*Macon Telegraph.*

The Fire in Philadelphia.—Further Particulars.—The Philadelphia papers of yesterday considerably reduce the estimated loss by the fire in that city on Wednesday night. The Ledger puts it at $607,200, on which there was an insurance of $388,200. The North American sets the loss down at nearly the same sum. At one time about 150 buildings were on fire, 44 of which were consumed. The principal losers, with their insurance, are as follows:

	Loss.	Insurance.
Jessup & Moore,	$55,000	$31,000
Levick, Raisin & Co.	50,000	50,000
Caleb Cope,	45,000	25,000
C. C. Davies & Co.,	42,000	25,000
Richard R. Levick,	40,000	40,000
W. W. Knight,	12,000	12,000
Wilcock, Rogers & Fraley,	30,000	30,000
Sellers & Penneck,	31,000	31,000
Edward Semans & Co.,	28,000	20,000
M. F. Clark,	26,500	16,000
Mr. Fairbanks and others,	23,000	
Bagley, Woodward & Co.,	18,000	18,000
Wickersham & Walker,	17,000	17,000
Turner & Fisher,	16.000	10,000
Estate Mrs. R. Howell,	11,000	11,000
Joseph Seal,	11,000	11,000
Friends' Select School,	8,000	6,000
Pennypacker & Flynn,	8,000	5,000
Samuel Croft,	5,000	
George Bruder,	5,000	5,000
Mrs. Adelia Cooke,	4,500	
Acheson, Rommel & Fry,	3,500	3,500

Mr. John R. Groff, who was crushed to death by a falling wall, was a printer by trade. Two other firemen are missing, and supposed to have been killed at the same. A young man named Kennedy, better known as "Charlotte Cushman," is also said to be missing. Wm. Bowen, a member of the United States Engine company, was slightly injured at the same time. Also, a member of the Philadelphia Hose company. Edward A. Nuttall, of the Franklin Engine company, was slightly injured on the head by a falling wall John E. Parker, a member of the same company, was badly burned in the right eye. David S. Rush, president of the Friendship Engine company, was badly crushed.

Sympathy for Barnum.—A large meeting to sympatize with Mr. P. T. Barnum in his present financial difficulties was held a few evenings since at Bridgeport, Connecticut, Mr. B.'s former residence. Ex-Mayor Hubbel was in the chair. Rev. Mr. Boles and others spoke feelingly of Mr. Barnum's misfortunes, and expressed the hope that he would soon be able to extricate himself from the embarrassments in which a too confiding reliance in the honesty of others had placed him. During the evening a long letter was read from Mr. Barnum, amid much applause. After adopting a series of appropriate resolutions, the meeting separated.

The new suspension bridge over the falls of the Montmorency river, gave way last week, and the whole structure, together with a man and woman, and a horse and cart, were carried over the falls. The bodies of the unfortunate persons have not been found.

Breadstuffs Abroad.

Among the various significant articles which have appeared since the peace has become a fixed fact, some of those referring to the future prospects of the grain market are at present not without interest.—The following from the commercial article of the Paris Presse is especially worthy of attention:

"Breadstuffs of every kind are declining, owing to the fine appearance of the crops that have been laid in, as well as to the fact that the conclusion of peace makes us look forward with confidence to the speedy arrival of abundant supplies from abroad. If France is not obliged this year to purchase largely in the United States to make up the deficit in her cereals, money will not fail to be easy, and American merchants will have to pay us cash for our goods instead of sending us breadstuffs as heretofore."

The chances are very strong that France will *not* be obliged to purchase very largely this year in the United States. In the first place, there is every prospect that France will have a large crop of her own; for, rather than pay such prices as have been asked for American breadstuffs, she has taken the wise precaution, as we learn from the French papers, of planting an unpeecedented amount of corn All of the foreign markets will be thrown open and there will be less disposition to hoard up breadstuffs, now that there is no chance of a famine. Many of the Northern ports are said to contain large supplies which have been quietly held back, and though the recent statements of the Augsburgh Journal must in this particular be taken with an allowance, we still have fair ground for inferring that there will be a full supply for some time.

Yes. American merchants will have this year to pay *cash* for goods instead of sending breadstuffs to France as heretofore. It was within the bounds of possibility to have shown some moderation in our price of breadstuffs, and to have laid the basis of a durable and extensive trade in this line. But no—farmers and speculators must needs hold on in the hope of realizing a fortune, and have set such an example that, if France or Europe ever looks to us for extensive supplies of corn or grain, save when *in extremis*, it can only be by a miracle.

Gov. Reeder's Appointment.

A gentleman in Virginia calls our attention to the fact that the enemies of President Pierce in the South lay considerable stress upon the appointment of Governor Reeder as a proof of his willingness to favor free-soilers, and asks us whether, at the time of his appointment, Gov. Reeder was not regarded as a sound national democrat. It is in our power to answer this question with entire confidence, and to say that down to the time that Gov. Reeder went to Kansas to assume the duties of governor of the Territory there had not been, as far as ever heard, or as far as the President ever heard, a breath of suspicion as to his entertaining free-soil or abolition sentiments. He was appointed under the strongest assurances that he was strictly and honestly a national man.—We are able to state, further, on very reliable authority, that whilst Governor Reeder was in Washington, at the time of his appointment, he conversed with southern gentlemen on the subject of slavery and he assured them that he had no more scruple in buying a slave than a horse, and he regretted that he had not money to purchase a number of slaves to carry with him to Kansas. We have understood that he repeated the same sentiments on his way to Kansas. We will repeat what we have had occasion to say more than once heretofore—that no man has ever been appointed by President Pierce to office who was not at the time understood by him to be a faithful adherent of the Baltimore platform of 1852 on the subject of slavery. If any appointments were made contrary to this rule, it was done under a misapprehension as to the positions of the appointees. We [redacted]ay add that the evidences of Gov. Reeder's soundness were so strong that President Pierce was slower [redacted]han many others to believe him a free-soiler after he [redacted]ad gone to Kansas. It is, therefore, the grossest [redacted]njustice to refer to Gov. Reeder's appointment as [redacted]roof of the President's willingness to favor free-[redacted]oilers.—*Washington Union.*

Tastings of Punch.

The Eagle's Pen-Feather.—"The pen with which [redacted]e treaty of peace was signed was pulled from the [redacted]ing of an imperial eagle in the Jardin des Plantes, [redacted]y M. Feuillet des Conches, chef du bureau des [redacted]rotocols."—*Globe.*

As the arrow that brings down the eagle may bear
That eagle's own feather to guide its barbed sting,
So the pen that now stops the French eagle's career,
Is properly plucked from the French eagle's wing.

A Rare Shower.—A gentleman who had been in [redacted]e city at four o'clock, when a flood of clerks is [redacted]enerally let loose, was talking upon the subject to [redacted]is wife at dinner, when he wound up grandly by [redacted]ying, "I never witnessed such a scene of confusion [redacted] all my life, my dear. What with the clerks, and [redacted]hat with the rain, I never shall forget it! Only [redacted]agine, my darling, that not only was it raining [redacted]ts and dogs, but hailing omnibusses also at the [redacted]me time."

Look at Home.—The treaty of peace provides, it is [redacted]id, for the maintenance of the integrity of the Ot-[redacted]man Empire, but that empire includes so many [redacted]gues in the shape of dishonest pachas, that the [redacted]ct of its integrity seems questionable. Whilst en-[redacted]eavoring to secure the integrity of Turkey, we [redacted]ight also take measures for the preservation of our [redacted]vn, which will soon cease to be more than doubted, [redacted] fraud and embezzlement continue to occur among [redacted] at their present rate.

A Fitting Truth.—Woman's partiality for thin [redacted]oes is to be accounted for by her insuperable dis-[redacted]ke to a thick understanding.

An Embarrassing Demand.—We see there is a new [redacted]ng by Balfe, called *The First Kiss.* Is there not some degree of danger in such a title? For instance, what would a shopman think, and how would he behave, if a pretty young lady went up to him, and smilingly said, "If you please, sir, I want you to give me *The First Kiss?*

All of a Piece.—We cannot help feeling that in the conduct of the war, and in the conclusion of the peace, we have not had much reason to boast; for we have been wateful in the former and early led in the latter business. In our use of the diplomatic pen we have not proved ourselves to be pennywise; while in our waste of the materials of war, we have been more than pound foolish.

Merely an Opinion.—It has been remarked that General Airey might be judiciously named for the command of a light division.

Astounding Profanity.

The Montrose Democrat, in its last issue, says: "We recollect, a little over a year ago, that we heard Mr. Wilmot make the following declaration:

"I am determined to arouse the people to the importance of the slavery issue, and get up an organization through which they can get control of the government in '56. And if I become satisfied that these efforts will fail, and that the people will not assert their rights, then I'll be d——d if I don't join the party that I think will send the country to h—ll the quickest!"

The Democrat adds: "The profanity we would have left out but for the fear that he would not recognise the quotation, and therefore accuse us of 'garbling' his speeches. We conclude that he has made up his mind that the people will not assert their rights, and he has, therefore, picked out his party and gone into full fellowship."

A Compliment to the Mohammedons from the Archbishop.—The Archbishop of Paris has just addressed to all the churches in his diocese a pastoral letter, in which, occurs the following passage in reference to the Mohammedans:

"This people is no longer the same, and will not disappoint our hopes of union. Where are now its ancient hostility and wrath? It is one of our most faithful allies. It has opened its heart to the influences of Christianity; it is beginning too to open its eyes to the true light; it will acknowledge before long its father and its mother. What is Mohammedanism at bottom but a sect of Christianity?"

"Do you know the prisoner, Mr. Jones?" "Yes, to the bone." "What is his character?" "Didn't know he had any." "Does he live near you?" "So near that he has spent only five shillings for fire wood in eight years." "Did he ever come into collision with you in any matter?" "Only once, and that when he was drunk and mistook me for a lamp post." "From what you do know of him, would you believe him under oath?" "That depends upon circumstances. If he was so much intoxicated that he did not know what he was doing, I would; if not, I wouldn't."

A Chance for the Farmers.—It is stated that the New York State Agricultural Society, with a view of testing the present modes of cultivation and ascertaining the manure best adapted to Indian corn, propose to award premiums for the most satisfactory experiments with the various fertilizers now in use, and have issued instructions and specifications for those who desire to enter into competition.

From the London Morning Star, of April 7th.

English views of the Effects of a War with the United States.

Three years ago a war with Russia was an improbability. There was a diplomatic difference with an exchange of diplomatic views, as much confidential as controversial, about a third Power, but between the English and Russians there was no quarrel.—They came into contact as the customers of one another. The Russians supplied us with grain, timber, hemp, flax, and other articles, and we supplied them with cloth and cutlery, and were the means of conveying to them colonial produce. Our capital and our ships carried on the bulk of their trade. We had been, with only slight interruptions, friendly for three hundred years. Together we had fought what our fathers called the great battles for European freedom, and having won it, had together maintained the peace of Europe, almost unbroken, for nearly half a century. The statesmen of both were on the most friendly terms. But long-formed habits of peace and friendship were broken through, all the highest considerations of morality were disregarded, and the nation was hurried into war, for an abstruse, remote, and hypothetical contingency.

What happened as to Russia, may come to pass as to the United States. We have a dispute with them concerning ourselves, diplomatic notes are exchanged in no friendly spirit, and misguided politicians, from their attachments to an obsolete theory and old prejudices, are ready to hurry the two nations into an exterminating war. England might as well war with Scotland, or Middlesex with Lancashire, as the following facts will show:

From the ports of the United Kingdom, last year, 1302 Americrn vessels, of 1,234,740 tons, carried away cargoes of woolens, cottons, silks, cutlery, and iron; and into our ports, 1,278 American vessels, of 1,217,743 tons, brought cargoes of cotton, corn, and provisions. The whole foreign trade of the empire, inward and outward, was carried on by 15,370,265 tons of shipping, of which the American shipping, representing 2,452,492 tons, constituted nearly one-sixth, and was more than two-thirds of all the other foreign shipping of the world which entered our ports.

There is no return of the English shipping which assisted in carrying on the trade of the United States in 1855; but in 1851, the tonnage of our vessels that entered and left the several harbors of Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans, was 1,161,504, while the total tonnage engaged in the trade of the States in that year was 6,363,867—so that our shipping carried on one-sixth of their trade.

The total value of our exports to foreign countries amounted in 1854 to 63,332,528*l.*, and of this sum 21,410,362*l.* was to the United States. In 1853 the amount was 23,658,427*l.* The value of the imports of the United Kingdom from the States, as given in the returns of the United States, was in 1853, 24,300,000*l.* Our own returns for 1855 put down the real value of our imports from all parts of the world at 143,850,505*l.* The separate countries are not distinguished but the cotton imported was valued at 20,822,715*l.*, of which amount six-sevenths, or 6,064,850 cwts., out of 7,947,856 cwts., come from the United States. The grain, meal and flour imported was valued at 16,600,000*l.*, of which one-fourth, or say in value, 4,000,000*l.*, came from the United States. From them we receive most of our unmanufactured tobacco, and the value imported in 1855 was 1,306,933*l.* These few details will suffice to give an idea of the extent of our trade with the States. It amounts to *one third of our whole export trade*, and probably to about as large a proportion of our whole import trade with foreign countries.

Great Britain and America have a common language and a common literature. It has been estimated that nearly 12,500,000 of the free white population of States, out of nearly 30,000,000 who inhabited them in 1850, were derived since 1790 from immigrants and their descendants. Very recently, when the Germans have gone in great numbers to the States, the bulk of this immigrant population has been derived from the United Kingdom. Like the population of Middlesex, the population of the States is composed of individuals from every part of our common country, mingled with a large foreign element; and the predominancy of the English element is equally shown in both places by the use of the English language, the reading of English books, and the performance of English plays. The Governments are different, but the people are identical; so that a war between the two would, in the strictest sense of the words, be a civil war.

The reader may possibly imagine what would be the condition of England were one-sixth of all the foreign shipping that enters its ports cut off, one-tenth of its shipping unemployed, the bulk of its imports of cotton, grain, flour, tobacco and provisions stopped; one-third of its exports o foreign coun tries or one-fifth of its total exports put an end to; and on the whole, not less probably than one-fourth of our industrious population thrown out of employment, no longer producing wealth for the landowners and wealth for the State, but falling as paupers on the national resources for support, and as paupers breeding criminals. In 1812 and 1813, when the political intercourse with the States was about one-fifth only as large as at present, the celebrated Orders in Council, which first checked our trade with the States, and afterwards caused a war which for a short period wholly suspended it, carried ruin into our manufacturing districts Mills were stopped, hands discharged, riots ensued, and murders, followed by executions, were the climax of the disorder. That was the consequence of the suspension of only a small part of our trade.

In 1812 13, the Americans had about 1,000,000 tons of shipping; now they have got upwards of 4,000,000 tons, or rather more than we have, and their ships are known to be among the finest in the world. The total population of the States was then about 8,000,000; it is now 25,000,000. Then they gave us a great deal of trouble. We might, perhaps, as some idle people amongst us boast, now sweep their commerce from the seas, but they, in turn, would sweep ours. A large portion of the great mercantile marine of the two countries, no longer employed in supplying their mutual wants, would be converted into instruments of mutual destruction. There would be a maritime war in every sea. Our West India Colonies, dependent, in a great measure, for food and lumber on the States, would be exposed to great privations and to great depredations, and might take it into consideration whether they should not declare themselves a neutral State. Our own coasts would tempt numerous attacks, and we should ourselves suffer, as we have not suffered for many centuries, the horrors of partial invasion and actual warfare.

May God forbid that the language of any politicians, or of any portion of the press of England, should ever bring about a civil war between two nations so circumstanced.

Not a Savage Vice.—At sunset yester' eve, a robin sang in a pine tree in the shady ravine beyond the Observatory, and made from his little throat music strong enough to bear upward man's spirit, to thoughts of the infinite and infinite goodness and justice The dark green tree was alive with the rich hymn of the red-breasted bird. Hidden in its thick foliage, he sang as behind a screen in a sacred organ-loft. His place could be heard, not seen. The veiled chorister compelled a pause at the fence side, and participation in this service of natural worship, in the great church of the open vernal air. Sweeter and sweeter—tenderer and more softening was the bird's hymn. It drew to the tree on swift wing, and in a flutter of excitement, another robin. It drew also something else. Stealthy of step, like a thief in the night—grown to man's years though not to manhood—with parted lips, and eyes eager though brutal and stupid—a creature in human form with a gun, crept towards the pine to murder the bird. Though his nature was vulgar and coarse, the fact that now was the Spring of the year, and the time for the pairing of robins and the making of nests, must long ago have pierced through it—yet he thirstily hunted with his eyes and uplifted muzzle for the redbreast that, unconscious of evil as was Eve in Eden, protracted the evening song. The brutal fellow raised the piece to his shoulder, followed by a prayer from the beholder that the barrel would burst in his grasp if he fired. A rescue! The top of the pine moved, and in company lovingly close the married birds fluttered away unseen of the evil one, avoiding death and averting a crime. The look of the baffled villain would have been a feast for the entire Humane Society. No red savage, from the Florida everglades to the Oregon shore, would kill a robin in the spring of the year. This is a vice of the blackguards and the cockneys of civilization. Shame on them!

[*Albany Evening Journal.*

The Emperor Alexander will be crowned at Moscow, it is said, about the end of August.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Mr. Gilmer in Stokes.

Mr. Gilmer, the K. N. candidate for Governor, made the first speech of the campaign in Stokes county. He was replied to by Thos. Settle, Jr., Esq., of Rockingham. A friend who was present has favored us with a statement of some of Mr. Gilmer's positions; and all we ask of Mr. Gilmer is, to continue to occupy the ground he assumed in Stokes up to the day of election.

We learn that he commenced with a history of the Missouri compromise, and of the compromise of 1850, and the effect of the latter in bringing about the platforms of the two great parties in 1852. After devoting about an hour and a half to this, his conclusion in his own words was, that in the Kansas-Nebraska act Whigs and Democrats had broken the bonds of peace—were responsible for all the agitation in the country; and that, as a remedy, he proposed to go back to 1852. Mr. Settle, in his reply, charged this home upon him with much force and effect, showing that it was nothing more nor less than a proposition *to restore the Missouri line.* Mr. Gilmer interrupted Mr. Settle, and said he would explain his language in his reply; *but he did not touch the point again.*

Mr. Gilmer next discussed State politics—denied that he was opposed to Free Suffrage; but when asked whether, if a member of the next Legislature, he would vote for the Free Suffrage act now pending before the country, *he said that was not a supposable case, and would not answer* He was then asked if he would recommend its passage, if elected Governor. He could not say this was not a supposable case, and so *he declined to answer.*

On the subject of the basis, he planted himself on the resolution of the Greensborough Convention, evidently not wishing to "trammel" the "paramount principles" of his party with this "vexed State question." He said the "Western Address" had accomplished its purpose, in obtaining from the East liberal appropriations for internal improvements, and especially the Central Railroad.

Mr. Gilmer was asked, among other questions, if he had taken the Know-Nothing oaths; *but he refused to answer, saying that was personal.*

We learn from our correspondent that Mr. Settle's reply was highly creditable to himself, and satisfactory to his friends. He occupied broad State and national grounds upon every question, and maintained them with much force. Mr. Gilmer, practiced and able he is in debate, was much troubled and embarrassed by the reply, and by the questions propounded. He evaded, dodged, told some characteristic anecdotes, and evidently *lost ground by his effort.*

Mr. Gilmer sets out in the campaign with the declaration that the Kansas-Nebraska act is a violation of the compromise of 1850. In endorsing, as he does, the Philadelphia platform of the K. N. party, he holds that the repeal of the Missouri restriction was a "reckless and unwise act" In this Mr. Gilmer differs radically with Mr. Badger and other distinguished Southern Whigs. In his speech delivered in the Senate, in February, 1854, in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska act, Mr. Badger, after tracing at some length the history of the Missouri compromise and of the compromise of 1850, thus refers to the "compromise" legislation of 1850:

"Now, sir, what was the result of these various votes? Here was the territory of New Mexico, all of which, except a very small fraction, not worth mentioning, lay south of 36 deg. 30 min., and yet the Senator who now invokes us to support the Missouri compromise, [Mr. Chase,] moved to apply the Wilmot proviso to that territory, and voted, *in every* instance, upon the yeas and nays, except in one case, where his name does not appear at all, against the recognition or the application of the Missouri Compromise in any form whatever. What, then, is the actual result? Here were those of us who were on the floor representing southern constituencies, not only arguing, but I may almost say begging, for the recognition of the Missouri compromise line. We could not obtain it. The Missouri compromise line was rejected—it was repudiated—it was, in effect, declared not to be applicable to those territories, and that the principle of it should not extend to them. What, under these circumstances, did Congress do? They passed two bills for territorial governments—one for Utah, lying north of 36 deg. 30 min., and one for New Mexico, nearly all of which was south of 36 deg. 30 min., in precisely the same words in respect to this whole subject-matter, putting them exactly upon the same footing, and conferring upon each of them the same amount of legislative power and treating the line of 36 deg. 30 min. as if it had, politically, no existence."

Here Mr. Badger emphatically *declares* that the legislation of 1850 on this subject, "*treated the line of 39 deg. 30 min. as if it had, politically, no existence;* and he then shows, in the same speech, that "the legislation of 1850 *was founded upon a distinct repudiation* of the idea of making any difference between the condition of a people lying on one side of a line of latitude, and the condition of a people lying on the other side." He then goes on to argue that the Missouri restriction was, in substance and to all intents and purposes, *repealed by the compromise* of 1850, and he declares with, reference to the Kansas Nebraska act, then under consideration, that, "*it is, therefore, as it seems to me, wise and just to pursue the principles indicated in,* and out of *which sprang the legislation of 1850. It is unjust to no section of the country.*" [See Appendix to Congressional Globe, vol. 29, 1st session 33d Congress.] We shall publish in full, as soon as we can make room for it, Mr. Badger's speech on the subject; and if the K. N. presses are disposed to set the whole matter in its true light before their readers, they will do the same. We took occasion, when the speech was made, to express our gratification at Mr. Badger's course, and to characterize the speech itself as the most fervid, the most impressive, and *the ablest* effort of his life. We are entirely willing to leave it to the people to decide who is right on this subject, Mr. Gilmer or Mr. Badger.

On the subject of Free Suffrage and the basis, Mr. Gilmer's course is just what we expected it would be He dodges on Free Suffrage, yet he says he is for it in the abstract; while his friend, Gen. Bynum, pronounces it a "bugaboo," and the Raleigh Register, one of his organs, declares it, "*to say the best of it,*" an "*equivocal good.*" He says he would not, *at present*, disturb the basis of representation in the Legislature,—that the "Western Address" has accomplished its purpose; yet Gen. Bynum, one of his leading friends and the author of the document, declares that "he is prepared to defend the principles there enunciated, at all times and in all places," and that "*Mr. Gilmer stands upon the principles of that Address.*" The Greensborough Patriot, Mr. Gilmer's home organ, speaks of this Address in terms of the highest praise, declaring, among other things, that to the principles contained in it, "in different degrees of development, mankind owes the great constellation of American republics; *and the more completely they are carried out in practice, the more perfect will these republics become.*" Mr. Gilmer says, in that Address, to the people of the State, "*three-fifths of the negroes are represented in the House of Commons,* and all the negroes between the ages above designated are represented in the Senate; *but your wives and children have no political rights.*" The burden of his complaint then, and that of Gen. Bynum, is, "*that slave holders and tax payers have too much weight in the State Legislature;*" and, according to the Greensboro' Patriot, "the more completely" these white basis doctrines "are carried out in practice, the more perfect" will our form of government become. Is not that so?—have we not stated their positions and views correctly? Look at it, and think of it, reader, and then decide for yourself. But before deciding, read the following extract from a speech of Joshua Giddings, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 27, 1855. After speaking of his wish to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Giddings said:

"With this, however, is connected another, the exclusion of any slave State which may seek admission to the Union. We will never give to another State the odious superiority over ourselves of holding an influence over the free States, *proportioned to the number of their slaves,* ALLOWING FIVE SLAVES TO BE EQUAL TO THREE OF OUR FREEMEN.—The man who would thus degrade the freemen of the North will be regarded as a traitor to Northern honor and Northern interests."

With M. B Smith, Esq.,—who addressed the Democrats and anti-Know-Nothings of Wilmington with so much eloquence and force on this subject on Wednesday evening last—we say, "God forbid that we should have cause to think," that any Southern man is untrue to our institutions—to the immense and vital interests at stake in the slavery question; but we say with that gentleman, that Mr. Gilmer's position with reference both to the Missouri restriction and the white basis, is "better suited for Massachusetts than North Carolina; and Mr. Gilmer could make a stronger appeal thereon to the abolitionists of the North than to the slaveholders of the South."

From the Bangor Democrat.

Different Personal Preferences and still Good Feeling.

The last Belfast Journal, in an extended article under the caption of "The Presidential Question—Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Pierce," takes exception to the manner in which the friends of the latter "conduct the preliminary canvass"—referring particularly to the Washington Union, which, as it alleges, makes "prominent the fact that a period not remote Mr. Buchanan favored the Missouri line and its extension to the Pacific, evidently for the effect of this circumstance may have at the South." We have not so read or understood the Union, that has treated all the distinguished democrats mentioned in connection with the presidency with great fairness and impartiality. That paper has avowed such to be its determined purpose, that its chief concern and object is the success of the principles and measures of the democratic party, and that, unconnected with these, men are of minor consideration, and we think it has made good its professions. As an offset to what it assumes has been done by the Union, the Journal makes, among others, the following statement:

"How, we ask, did the South take Mr. Pierce at the hands of the convention of 1852? In 1848–9 the democracy of New Hampsire, with the Concord Patriot and Mr. Pierce at their head, were buried fathom deep in Wilmot-provisoism! But two years before his nomination the presidential candidate was loud in his advocacy of the measure, now rejected and thrown aside for the safer and sounder principles of the constitution. So much for that."

Now, whatever may have been done *elsewhere*—and that is not a point it is our present purpose to examine—in *this State* the friends of President Pierce have not assumed any attitude incompatible with giving Mr. Buchanan a cheerful and hearty support if he should be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention. The friends of General Pierce in Maine have done nothing to create any prejudice against Mr. Buchanan, whom they will to a man support with activity and zeal if he should be the nominee of the party for President. They believe him to be an accomplished statesman, standing among the great men of the country as one of the strong pillars on which the democratic edifice rests; sound able, and patriotic. And it is a pleasant thought that if President Pierce should be re-nominated, Mr. Buchanan's friends will support him with the same readiness and zeal that Mr. Pierce's friends would Mr. Buchanan. They all belong to the same party, and there is no difference in the political principles of the two eminent democratic statesmen. The democracy of Maine will unitedly support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, whether it be Gen. Pierce, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Rusk, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hunter, or any other national democrat.

It is news to us that Franklin Pierce was ever a sectionalist, much more that he was ever "buried fathom deep in Wilmot-provisoism." *We are aware that this is one of the multitude of slanders and false charges preferred and circulated by the opposition to injure him and the democratic party, but we have never seen the first particle of evidence to establish the fact thus stated.* We are utterly incredulous that any such evidence can be produced, and there should be an abundance if he was "buried fathom deep in Wilmot-provisoism." No man in the country can show a fairer record against sectionalism than Franklin Pierce, and there is not in it a more reliable national democrat. It will be recollected that he resigned his seat in the United States Senate and left the field of active political life for a time. During his retirement sectionalism made some inroads into the democratic party of New Hampshire as elsewhere. But no sooner did it show itself in a gubernatorial candidate (Mr. Atwood) than he left his professional business, engaged in politics again, and exerted his whole power, and successfully to eradicate the heresy. It is true that the Concord Patriot, like most of the other democratic papers in New England, (the Belfast Journal included,) for a short period favored the Wilmot proviso; but it would be as absurd to hold Franklin Pierce responsible for the mistake as the senior editor of *the Journal for its long devotion to provisoism, its vibration between sectionalism and nationalism, and its failure to come up squarely to the support of the compromise measure.* The Patriot was controlled by the owners and editors, years since changed, not by Mr. Pierce, never an editor or owner of the paper.

No democratic paper in this State has uttered the first word in dispraise of Pennsylvania's favorite son, and no democratic paper in this State but the Belfast Journal (*we regret that it has done it*) has assailed *President Pierce.* There is no breach between the friends of each, and, with very few exceptions, no other than personal good feeling in the democratic party of this State at the present time, and we trust and believe that it will not be disturbed, and that the party will remain united and harmonious.

Who Abolitionized Congress.

Know-Nothingism is responsible for the abolitionism of Congress. Our Southern Know-Nothings now claim only a party of about thirty members in the House of Representatives; but before they became ashamed of their Northern brethren, they boasted of having a majority in that body of at least fifty. This fact was referred to by Mr. Smith of Tennessee, in a speech a few days ago in the House of Representatives. Of the 234 members who compose the House Mr. S. read the names of 120 members, a clear majority of the whole House, who were elected as Know-Nothings, or by Know-Nothing votes. The Washington Union states that the reading of these names was followed by some rich scenes—members, by dozens, rose in their places for "personal explanations." Each name, as announced, seemed to carry with it the explosive properties of a bomb-shell—the Southern Know-Nothings vainly striving to get rid of their Abolition associations, and the abolition Know-Nothings apparently ashamed of the instrumentality which had given them the seats they occupied. But not one of the hundred and twenty called in question the correctness of Mr. Smith's classification.—It cannot in truth be denied that to Know-Nothingism is the South indebted for the swarm of Abolitionists now in Congress seeking to deprive her of her property and make her the slave of Northern fanatics.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS AND THEIR CAUSES.—This is the title of a very interesting volume, just published in Boston. We learn from it that from 1840 to 1852, there were 4,476 individual casualties on the English roads, of which number 1,823 were killed, and 2,648 wounded. They are classed as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Passengers	266	1,796
Persons not connected with the road	175	65
Persons standing on the track	306	84
Engine drivers	73	94
Firemen	116	123
Conductors	126	100
Watchmen and Brakemen	117	65
Other employees	648	321

The passengers killed were in proportion to those carried as 1 to 2,300,000. The passengers wounded were in proportion to those carried as 1 to 340,000. Among the causes of accidents there were 308 collisions, of which 28 were caused by bad weather, 8 by deficiency of motive power, 34 by defects in the material of track, engines or cars, and 238 by inattention or negligence on the part of employees. Of the 308 collisions, 110 occurred at stations. It is remarked that fewer accidents happen to express than to other trains.

MURDER.—We regret to learn that Angus McDiarmid, Captain of the Steamer John H. Haughton, was thrown overboard on Saturday afternoon last, by Sam, one of the negroes belonging to the C. F. & D. River Navigation Company. The negro had absconded from the boat on its upward trip, and on returning to it as the boat was coming down, Capt. McDiarmid was in the act of tying him, when he resisted, got the rope entangled around McDiarmid's body, and pitched him in the river. The water was very deep, and the boat under rapid headway, and all efforts to save him were unavailing. The body has not been recovered.

Sam was arrested on Sunday, and is now in jail.
Fay. Observer, 5th inst.

PUBLIC FEELING IN ENGLAND.—A writer of a private letter published in the Boston Transcript speaks of the feeling toward the United States throughout England as of the most amicable character. He says:

"I have been much in company in various districts in England, and I have not heard a single individual boast of what the result of a war with the two countries would be: neither has the wish been expressed in any quarter that another conflict should take place.

"The feeling appears to be universal, that, for all time, the war of 1812–14 should be known as the last war. On all sides the wish is expressed that the two nations should be on the most friendly terms with each other, and that mutual respect and good will should prevail between them."

A PRACTICAL QUESTION.—The London Times says: "The practical question is—if the two countries have no just ground of quarrel; if, as Mr. Dallas says, no one in the United States wishes to engage in war—why, then this continuance of threats and recriminations." An enquiry of great force, considering that no journal but the London Times has uttered a threat.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

WILMINGTON, May 6th, 1856.

As there are reports in circulation calculated to do the undersigned much injustice, in reference to the late unfortunate difficulty between Mr. Flanner and Dr. Willkings, we feel compelled to state that, with the advice of our lamented friend, Dr. Willkings, we expressed ourselves, on different occasions, as perfectly willing to agree to any honorable settlement; and, under the influence of this feeling, when, after the second exchange of shots, Dr. James F. McRee, Jr., who was acting in the capacity of Surgeon to both parties, (both being present,) approached and expressed a warm desire that the matter should be settled, saying that "it had gone far enough, and ought to be settled; that both parties had acted fairly and honorably, and had shown to us, as well as to the world, that they would always be ready to resent any imputation on their honor," and then proposed, for the purpose of giving Dr. Willkings an opportunity of making an explanation of his remarks made in the Court House, that Mr. Flanner should withdraw his card published in the Herald of the 1st inst., to which we assented, expressing our willingness, if the card was withdrawn, to disclaim (for Dr. Willkings) using the language imputed to him by Mr. Flanner.* This proposition, coming, as it did, from a friend of both parties, we sincerely desired would be accepted by the opposite party. It was not, and the matter proceeded to its unfortunate termination.

W. M. WALKER,
F. N. WADDELL, Jr.

* These are the very words, we think. Dr. McRee doubtless recollects

The above card, with a few slight alterations, was prepared for publication last evening, but was withheld at the suggestion of a friend, in order, if possible, to make a joint statement by both parties. With that purpose in view, I called upon Mr. O P. Meares, and handed him the card for his perusal, suggesting at the time that if there was any modification he desired, and we approved of it, we would sign it. He objected to the card on the ground that it did not contain a proposition for a settlement of the difficulty which he, Mr. Meares, had offered me:—the acceptance of which, on consultation, was declined, because we felt it would sacrifice the honor of our friend. This proposition was not inserted in the original card, because we did not consider it pertinent to our exculpation from the charges now rife in the community. I then requested Mr. Meares to reduce his proposition to writing, which he did, but as we differ so materially in our respective recollections of its character, I thought it but right to publish his as well as my own recollection of it.

W. M. WALKER.

The last conversation held between Mr. Meares and Mr. Walker, before the third fire, was after the following manner and to this effect, viz: Mr. Meares called Mr. Walker to him, and said that he was willing to make a fair and honorable settlement—that he, Mr. Meares, would not make an unconditional retraction of Mr Flanner's Card; but he, Mr Meares, would make in writing, a withdrawal or retraction for a specific purpose, and that specific purpose (expressed in the same paper writing) should be to allow an explanation on the part of Dr. Willkings, to which Mr. Walker replied, that he would consult his friends, and then walked to where his friends were, and after conversing with them for a few moments, remarked that we would have to go to work again. Whereupon we immediately loaded the Pistols, and the third fire was had.

O. P. MEARES.

May 6th, 1856, 12 o'clock.

N. B.—Mr. Meares at the request of Mr. Walker, gives him the above as his statement of his proposition made to Mr. Walker, immediately before the third fire.

O. P. MEARES.

MR. O. P. MEARES—Dear Sir—After having duly considered the above statement, and not being able to reconcile it to my recollection of our conversation, I consulted my friend, Mr. Waddell, to whom I had repeated it word for word in a few moments after its occurrence. I find his recollection accords with my own, and that is, that your proposition made to me on the above occasion, was to the following effect: Mr. Willkings should request in writing a withdrawal of the Card of Mr. Flanner, and in the same writing should state what would be the character of his, Mr. Willkings explanation. In this event, you furthermore stated, you would consent to withdraw Mr. Flanner's Card for that specific purpose, viz: for the purpose of receiving Mr. Willkings' explanation. This proposition, as friends of Mr. Willkings, having his honor in our keeping, we felt bound to reject.

W. M. WALKER.

May 6th 1856, 2 o'clock P. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I take this method of making a few statements in explanation of the course pursued by me, in connection with the recent duel. I can say, with a clear conscience, that I was fully impressed with the responsibility which was attached to my position. I knew that, upon one unguarded expression, or one imprudent act of mine, might depend the life of a fellow being. I can also say that I was not actuated by any feeling of enmity towards the late Dr. Willkings. We had been born and raised in the same community, and, though not intimate friends, we had never had any personal difficulty in our lives. I can say, too, that Mr. Flanner made the declaration before he left town, as he did on the field after the second fire, that he did not desire to take the life of his opponent, and that he hoped a fair and honorable settlement would be made. For these reasons, I went upon the field with the full determination to accept of any proposition for a settlement which I could regard as fair and honorable—and during the conversation which occurred after the second exchange of shots, I repeatedly said that I desired a fair and honorable settlement. By way of showing my willingness for such a settlement, I call attention to the fact, that, as the representative of the challenged party, my duty was simply to receive and consider such propositions as might be made by the challenging party—and such is the course usually pursued by persons when placed in the same position—and yet I went beyond my duty by making the proposition for a withdrawal for a specific purpose, as set forth in the Card, signed by me and published by Mr. Walker, in the Journal of yesterday.

I deem it due to the public to state, that the first mention which was made of a settlement, was immediately after the first fire, when Dr. James F. McRee, Jr., who was acting as the surgeon for both parties, remarked that he hoped the difficulty could now be settled, as the parties had taken one fire. Whereupon, I turned to Mr. Wm. M. Walker, who was the representative of the other party, and asked him the question, in the presence of all the parties: "What have you to say, Mr. Walker?" To which he immediately replied, as follows: "Well, sir, we still occupy our former position; you must retract and apologise for your card." I then said, "Is this all you have to say?" He answered "yes." And I then said: "We have no retraction or apology to make." We then loaded the pistols, and the second fire was had.

The object of this card is not to give a full account of all the facts which occurred upon the field—it is merely to state what is sufficient, and no more, to explain the course which I pursued upon the field. In conclusion, I will say that the position taken by me, with regard to a settlement, was, that I was willing to retract Mr. Flanner's card for a specific purpose—it being so expressed in writing—but that I would not make an unconditional retraction of his card.

I regret the necessity which compels me to publish even thus much upon this subject.

O. P. MEARES.

May 8th, 1856.

REASON AND COMMON SENSE.

Our readers may remember we have on several occasions spoken in very eulogistic terms of a preparation which Dr. SETH S. HANCE, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered for the cure of Epileptic Fits. Now, in doing so, we have been actuated by the very best motives, viz: the alleviation of human suffering. From circumstances which have lately come to our knowledge, we fear there is a certain class of persons who are not disposed to try this remedy in a common sense manner. We allude to the fact of selecting a particular case in a town where perhaps there are six or eight cases, and trying it on one case. Now, perhaps the case selected might be the only one of the whole number that it would not cure. This is neither doing themselves nor the medicine justice. If a dozen persons were stricken down with the cholera in one town or neighborhood, would they all send for a physician, or would only one employ him, and wait and see if he cured the first patient?—That plan of procedure would be most absurd. So in the case of Dr. Hance's remedy, every one who has Fits should try it for a reasonable length of time. It will not cure in a day or week; nothing worth doing can be accomplished at once. What is easily done is as easily undone. The growth of time is enduring. From the most respectable testimony we have examined, we feel assured that by a proper perseverance in this remedy, nine cases of Epilepsy out of ten may be cured. The Pills are sent by mail free of postage to any part of the world. Price; one box $3; two $5; twelve $24. You will find the address above.

May 6.—d&w1w.

NO EXCEPTIONS.

10th inst., all notes due us, if not paid, will be placed in the hands of our Attorney.

May 7th.—[208-2t-1tw. SCOTT & BALDWIN.

☞ THE FIRST FAIR OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, of Duplin, will be held at Kenansville on THURSDAY, the 22d of May, inst. The ladies desire a full attendance, consequently all are invited to attend.
Kenansville, May 1, 1856.

☞ The undersigned respectfully announces himself to his fellow citizens, of the County of New Hanover, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to a nomination by the Convention to be held at Long Creek, on the 29th day of May next. JOHN L. HOLMES.
April 14, 1856. 188-tf

☞ The subscriber respectfully announces himself to his fellow-citizens of the County of New Hanover as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, and trusts that his efforts to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of the office will secure to him a continuation of their suffrages.
E. D. HALL.
March 11, 1856—159-te] Her. and Com. copy.

TAPE WORM CURED BY
DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.
A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, she passed a tape worm ten inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; as, in her opinion, it far excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manhattan place, or E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.
☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.** May 6—1wd&w

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.
PRO BONO PUBLICO.
☞ "Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."
Redding's Russia Salve.
It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put up in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of any wholesale druggist. REDDING & CO., Proprietors.
Agent for Wilmington, N. C.—S. W. WHITAKER.
Feb. 26.174&—26-6m.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" It will remove *tan, pimples*, and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rup the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by S. W. WHITAKER, Agent.
Feb 19th, 1856 141-6m

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 29th inst., by L. Highsmith, Esq., Mr. WELLS MATTHEWS, of Stricklandsville, to Miss JUDITH C. PETERSON, daughter of the late Allen Peterson, of this county.

In Chappell Hill, Texas, on the 23d ultimo, by the Rev. S. S. Yarbrough, Mr. LEONIDAS B. LEMAY, to Miss MARY A. CRESS, daughter of the late Col. Edward Cress, formerly of Salisbury, N. C.

DIED.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 3d inst., Dr. W. C. WILLKINGS, of Wilmington, N. C., aged about 30 years.

Lost to the community in the full promise of a glorious manhood, few men could be more deeply or more generally regretted than our deceased friend. Brave, ardent and generous, gifted by nature—refined and strengthened by education, there lay before him the prospect of a long, a useful and an honorable career. That career has been cut short, the promises of his ripe manhood left unfulfilled; and he has gone down to the grave before his time; but his memory will long survive in the hearts of his friends, and the turf that rests over his cold form be kept green by the unbidden tear starting even from eyes that knew him not in life.

Our intimate acquaintance with Dr. Willkings was of comparatively recent date, and arose out of community of political feeling. But we soon learned to love and respect the man for himself, and we now mourn him as a personal friend. It is for those who have known him longer and better than we, to do justice to his character. We could not omit this feeble and inadequate tribute to his memory.

Yesterday his remains were followed to their last resting place in Oakdale Cemetery, by the largest and most deeply affected concourse of people that has ever been seen in Wilmington. Many an eye was wet, although long unused to tears, and as the solemn bell tolled, all hearts throbbed mournfully and painfully. When he died a MAN—a noble, true-hearted man—passed from among us.

In New Hanover county, on the morning of the 6th inst., Mrs. SARAH A. E., wife of Thos. Picket, Esq., aged about 33 years.

In Bladen county, on Sunday night, the 20th of April, Mrs JANE B., wife of William D. McNeill, Esq., in the 41st year of her age—leaving to those who knew her best and loved her most, this consoling reflection, that virtue and goodness will be rewarded beyond the grave. COM.

In this town, on the 3d inst., AGNES, infant daughter of J. L. and E. A. Keen, aged 17 months.

In this town, on the 2d inst., Mrs. CATHARINE BOWDEN, aged 79 years.

NEW MUSIC.
JUST issued, the 25th thousand of the popular Ballad, "What is Home without a Mother." This beautiful song is by ALICE HAWTHORNE, author of
"Listen to the Mocking Bird." | "Our Good old Friends."
"Let us live with a hope." | "My Cottage Home."
"How sweet are the Roses." | "Song of the Farmer."
"I set my heart upon a Flower." | "Pet of the Cradle."
&c., &c., &c.
These Ballads are all of an easy and pleasing character, well calculated for the use of ordinary performers. Price 25 cents each. Also, just published, "HAWTHORNE LEAVES," being easy variations upon the above melodies, by the popular composer, Chas. Grobe. Price 40 cents each. Copies sent by mail. Address
WINNER & SHUSTER,
Music Publishers, 110 North 8th Street,
May 9ht.—[36-5t. Philadelphia.

NOTICE,
THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully announce to the citizens of Kenansville, and the surrounding country, that they have gone into the "Grocery and Provision" business at Kenansville, and hope by strict attention to business and an eye single to the best interest of all, to merit a share of public patronage. A general assortment of all articles in their line will be found at all times on hand—LOW FOR CASH, *or country produce of any kind.* Their stock will consist of Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Crackers, Butter, Cheese, Candies, Spices, Nutmegs, Cocoa Nuts, Apples, Oranges, Pickles, Preserves, Ground Pease, Raisins, Bacon, Lard, Sardines, Beef Tongues and Beef Hams, (dried,) Onions, Candles, Lemon Syrup, Bitters, Cordials, Porter, Ale, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c., &c., &c.
P. S.—A quantity of Flour always on hand.
HUSSEY & SOUTHERLAND.
Kenansville, N. C., May 9, 1856.—[36-4t.

FRENCH IMPORTED SHIRTS.—Beautifully made—"wove bosoms"—"patent yoke seam"—every style—just opened, *direct*, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.
May 9.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS can examine the largest assortment of Umbrellas at Scott & Baldwin's. They sell to dealers at 5 ℔ cent. advance, *Cash.*
May 9 38 MARKET STREET.

PER SCHR. "TORNADO," LANDED THIS WEEK, direct from Manufacturers, 50 fine SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, and LADIES' TRUNKS, besides Valises, &c., &c.—15 per cent. below the usual prices, at
May 9th. SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

SOUND PLACE FOR SALE.
A STRIP OF LAND, one hundred acres, on New Topsail Sound, two acres wide from the Sound to my back line; also five desirable building lots at Wrightsvile Sound, containing 40 acres. All the above desirable lots, or parcels of land are well supplied with wood and timber, and one of the most pleasant situations on the Sound for a Summer residence.
For terms and particulars, apply to B. Baxter, at Wilmington, or the subscriber on the premises.
May 7. 1856.—[208-1wd-36-4tw. BENJAMIN MOTT.

INK!!
PER Schr. Pedee, we received yesterday 24 cases of that most admired *Croton Ink*—put up in bottles of various sizes. We have also lately put on draught a barrel of *Warren's Congress Ink.* Price $1 25 per gallon. Sold in quantities to suit.
S. W. WHITAKER.
May 7th.

NEW STATIONERY.
PER. Schr. Ned, we received yesterday: Blue and White laid Windsor Mill Papers—a beautiful article; Blank Books—a large additional stock; Envelopes, (a fine, heavy article, at 20 cents per hundred); Document Envelopes—paper, parchment and cloth; Memorandums; Musilage; Mann's Patent Parchment Letter Copying Books; Draper's Patent Inkstands; Ink Erasers; Back-gammon Boxes; Chess-men, &c., &c. S. W. WHITAKER.
May 7th.

CRACKERS.—(Philadelphia make,) Sugar, Soda and Butter; in bbls., half bbls. and boxes. For sale by
April 14. GEO. HOUSTON.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, April 23, 1856.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made Distribution of said Fund for the first six months of the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the amount set apart for each County.

These amounts will be paid on compliance with the provisions of law relative to the same, at the Treasury Department of the State.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson, will receive their respective portions out of the amounts distributed to the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Pres't ex-officio of Literary Board.

COUNTIES.	FED. POP.	DIS. SHARE.
Alamance	10,166	$1219 92
Alexander	5,003	600 36
Anson	10,756	1290 72
Ashe	8,539	1024 68
Beaufort	11,716	1405 92
Bertie	9,973	1196 76
Bladen	8,024	962 88
Brunswick	5,951	714 12
Buncombe	12,338	1480 56
Burke	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell	5,836	700 32
Camden	5,174	620 88
Carteret	6,208	744 96
Caswell	12,161	1459 32
Catawba	8,234	988 08
Chatham	16,055	1926 60
Cherokee	6,703	804 36
Chowan	5,252	630 24
Cleaveland	9,697	1163 64
Columbus	5,308	636 96
Craven	12,329	1479 48
Cumberland	17,723	2126 76
Currituck	6,257	750 84
Davidson	14,123	1694 76
Davie	6,998	839 76
Duplin	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe	13,770	1652 40
Forsythe	10,627	1275 24
Franklin	9,510	1141 20
Gaston	7,228	867 36
Gates	6,878	825 36
Granville	17,303	2076 36
Greene	5,320	638 52
Guilford	18,480	2217 60
Halifax	13,007	1560 84
Harnett		
Haywood	6,907	828 84
Henderson	6,883	825 96
Hertford	6,656	798 72
Hyde	6,585	790 20
Iredell	13,062	1567 44
Jackson		
Johnston	11,861	1423 32
Jones	3,935	472 20
Lenoir	6,182	741 84
Lincoln	6,924	830 88
Madison		
McDowell	5,741	688 92
Macon	6,169	740 28
Martin	6,961	835 32
Mecklenburg	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery	6,163	739 56
Moore	8,552	1026 26
Nash	9,034	1084 08
New Hanover	14,236	1708 32
Northampton	10,731	1287 72
Onslow	7,040	844 80
Orange	14,957	1794 84
Pasquotank	7,708	924 96
Perquimans	6,030	723 60
Person	8,825	1059 00
Pitt	10,745	1289 40
Polk		
Randolph	15,176	1821 12
Richmond	7,936	952 32
Robeson	11,080	1329 60
Rockingham	12,363	1483 56
Rowan	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford	12,388	1486 56
Sampson	12,311	1477 32
Stanley	6,348	761 76
Stokes	8,490	1018 80
Surry	17,643	2117 16
Tyrrell	4,452	534 24
Union	9,258	1110 96
Wake	21,123	2534 76
Warren	10,366	1243 92
Washington	4,780	573 60
Watauga	3,348	401 76
Wayne	11,478	1377 36
Wilkes	11,642	1397 04
Wilson		
Yadkin		
Yancey	8,068	968 16
	753,542	$90,425 04

May 5th.—[206-3t.

A. R. MAYER. HENRY BLUN.
MAYER & BLUN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that they have just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where they intend to keep always on hand a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving them a call.
They also keep constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as WHISKEY, BRANDY and GIN.
April 24.—197.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, will please pay up, as money must be had. All accounts standing over three months, interest will be charged. No accounts will run longer than ninety days hereafter. THOS. C. CRAFT,
April 19th.—[d&w. No. 48 Market st.

McCALEB & BUNTING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20, 1856

COFFEE AND SUGAR.
45 BAGS prime Rio Coffee;
25 bbls. good Clarified Sugar. For sale by
April 23d. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

OFFICE WIL. & WELDON R. R. CO.,
Wilmington, April 18, 1856.
A DIVIDEND of three and a half per cent. on the profits of this Company, for the last six months, has been declared, and will be paid to the Stockholders on, or after the 15th May next.
Books for the transfer of Stock will be closed on 1st May next.
By order JAMES S. GREEN,
Treas. Wil. & Weldon R. R. Co.
Goldsboro' papers, Tarboro' Press, Wilson Sentinel, Roanoke Republican, (Halifax,) Weldon Patriot, Norfolk Herald, Raleigh Register and Standard, publish till 15th May.
April 19, 1856.—[193-m15.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS House and Lot at Smithville, situated on Front street, open to the Bay. Also, Lot in front, 66 feet wide, running to the river. If not sold by the 1st June, will be for rent. THOS. C. McILHENNY.
April 12.—[187-d&wtJ1.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
50 BALES Unbleached Cottons, (every quality);
10 cases Bleached Cotton, 4 to 12 cents per yard;
9, 10, 11 and 12-4 Sheeting—cheap.
April 16th HEDRICK & RYAN.

EMBROIDERIES.
SWISS and Jaconet Flouncings; Point de Venice-Bands; Lace and Muslin Collars and Undersleeves; Embroidered Handkerchiefs, with some great bargains in Plain Swiss Jaconet and Embroidered Muslins.
April 17th. HEDRICK & RYAN.

JUST IN STORE,
10 BBLS. C. Yellow Sugar;
6 bbls. Clarified Vinegar;
50 boxes Soap—different qualities;
24 " Tobacco;
12 dozen assorted Axes;
27 kegs N. C. Lard—a superior article;
2,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon. For sale by
McCALEB & BUNTING,
April 23d. 32 North Water street.

JUST RECEIVED.
3.000 LBS. N. C. BACON, HOG ROUND;
25 bbls. MESS PORK;
A fine lot of BOOTS and SHOES;
30 Reams WRAPPING PAPER.
THOS. C. CRAFT,
April 29th. 48 Market street.

MARCH 29th, 1856.
WE HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED—
60 bbls. Rectified Whiskey;
5 bbls. Hammond's do. fine;
10 " Old Monongahela do. "
5 " Old Bourbon do. superior;
5 " Old Johnson do. something new;
10 " N. E. Rum;
25 " Crushed, Powdered and Clarified Sugar;
25 boxes Tobacco, assorted Brands;
20,000 Segars, assorted—some very fine;
25 bags Java, Rio and Laguayra Coffee;
20 boxes Codfish;
2 bbls. Fulton market Beef;
6 " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel;
10 " Vinegar;
50 whole and quarter boxes Raisins;
3 bbls Dried Apples—pared;
2 " " Peaches do.
6 doz. boxes Sardines—¼, ½, and whole boxes;
10 boxes Starch.
Also, Sicily Madeira, Muscat, Port, Cherry, Malaga Madeira, and Scuppernong Wines, all of which we will sell at small profits for the cash. JONES & FOYLES,
March 29. No. 50 Market st.

LIME.—700 bbls. fresh burnt Rockland Lime, now landing, and for sale by GEO. HOUSTON.
April 23d.

SALT.—500 bushels Turk's Island, in bags of two bushels each. For sale by GEO. HOUSTON.
April 7.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Article	Price		
BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	8 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.00	@	17
Adamantine	.28	@	33
Sperm	.35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	12	@	13½
St. Domingo	12	@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb.	9¼	@	11
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush	00	@	75
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz.	13	@	15
EMPTY BARRELS, each, Spts. Turp.	1 50	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.40	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl.			
Mullets	6 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No 1	00	@	00 00
do. No. 2	00	@	10 00
do. No. 3.	6 00	@	6 50
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Herrings, East	0 00	@	0 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	5 00	@	0 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 75
Superfine	0 00	@	7 25
Fine	6 25	@	6 75
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	57	@	58
Oats	00	@	45
White Beans	1 75	@	2 00
Pease, Cow.	85	@	00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	1 10
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4½
PEA NUTS	1 42½	@	1 50
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 25	@	1 30
N. River	85	@	0 00
N. Carolina	0 87½	@	1 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 20	@	1 30
LIQUORS, ℔ gall (domestic.)			
Whiskey	35	@	38
N. E. Rum	00	@	55
Gin	50	@	55
Brandy	50	@	60
do. Apple	50	@	55
do. Peach	75	@	85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor.B'ds.	00 00	@	9 00
Wide do.	7 50	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 75
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	34	@	36
Muscovado	00	@	00
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	4¾	@	5
Wrought	10	@	12½

Article	Price		
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip	0 00	@	1 92
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 40
Hard	0 00	@	1 40
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 25
do., in order		@	1 40
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, No.1,	1 75	@	2 75
do. No.2,	1 30	@	1 50
do. No.3,	1 15	@	0 00
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	38
Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	2 00	@	[illegible] 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	[illegible] 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	[illegible] 25
Whale	95	@	1 10
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	00	@	00
Irish, do.	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	2 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C Bacon,			
Hams	13	@	13½
Middlings	11½	@	[illegible]2
Shoulders	11	@	11½
Hog round.	12	@	12½
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	10½	@	11
Shoulders	9½	@	10
N. C. Lard	12½	@	13
West'n do	12	@	12½
Butter	24	@	27
Cheese	9	@	10
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	18 50	@	21 [illegible]
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@	18 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	15	@	25
do. dead	25	@	30
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, lb	12½	@	15
SALT,			
Alum ℔ bush.	00	@	50
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground	1 00	@	1 25
do. fine	0 00	@	[illegible]00
SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	10	@	11
New Orleans	0	@	0
Muscovado	7½	@	9
Loaf & crush	11	@	12½
Clarified and Granulated	11	@	12½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	8
SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Contract	5 50	@	6 00
Common	2 00	@	2 [illegible]0
STAVES, ℔ M.			
W. O. Bbl	15 00	@	16 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 00	@	16 00
Ash Head'g	10 00	@	14 00
TIMBER, ℔ M			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	7 00	@	8 00
do. inferior to ordinary	3 50	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	12	@	12½

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 pr ct. prem.		Philadelphia	1 pr ct. prem
New York	1 " "		Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "		Charleston	½ " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, per barrel,	$ 00	a	$ 45
Rosin and Tar, do	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do	.00	a	70
Flour, do	.37½	a	40
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	.00	a	16
Cotton, per bale,	.0 00	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per bushel,	.00	a	8
Ground Peas, per bushel,	.6	a	0
Lumber, per M	.6 00	a	00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do	.60	a	70
Ground Peas, per bushel,	.0	a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	.5 00	a	7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	.0	a	8
Rice per 100 lbs.			16
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.50	a	55
Spirits Turpentine, do	.0 00	a	80
Lumber, per M	8 00	a	9 [illegible]0
Peanuts, ℔ bushel,	.00		[illegible]0
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	.00		10
Cotton, ℔ bale	.0 00	@	2 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 8TH, 1856.

TURPENTINE—We have no alteration to notice in our quotations for this article, and they remain the same as on this day week. Parcels have arrived quite sparingly and have been taken on arrival at $3 for *new* virgin, $1 92 for *old* virgin, $2 40 for yellow dip, and $1 40 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs.—at which there is a fair demand from distillers. We give below the sales for the week ended this morning, which foot up only 1,828 bbls., viz:

	Bbls.	Old Virgin.	Yellow dip.	Hard.
Thursday	55	$1 92	$2 40	$1 40
Friday	549	1 92	2 40	1 40
Saturday	152	1 92	2 40	1 40
Monday	177	1 92	2 40	1 40
Tuesday	675	1 92	2 40	1 40
Wednesday	45	1 92	2 40	1 40
Thursday	175	1 92	2 40	1 40

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—On Friday last the price gave way 1 cent with sales at 35 cents at which the market ruled up to Monday, when it advanced;—since then there has been an improved feeling in the article, and under favorable advices from other markets it has further advanced. At the time of closing our report this morning some sales have taken place at 38 cents—being an advance for the week of 2 cents. The week's sales foot up 1,863 bbls., viz:

Thursday	100 bbls.	at 36	cents per gallon.
Friday	300 "	35½	" " "
Do.	240 "	35	" " "
Saturday	100 "	35	" " "
Monday	325 "	36	" " "
Do.	250 "	37	" " "
Tuesday	205 "	37	" " "
Wednesday	123 "	37½	" " "
Thursday	35 "	37½	" " "
Do.	185 "	38	" " "

TAR—Has been brought in very sparingly for two or three weeks past, and since our last review the receipts have been confined principally to small parcels. There has been a fair demand throughout the week, and all received has changed hands at $1 25 ℔ bbl. Sales of 606 bbls., as follows:

Friday	192 bbls.	at $1 25 ℔ barrel.
Saturday	141 "	1 25 " "
Monday	158 "	1 25 " "
Wednesday	60 "	1 25 " "
Thursday	55 "	1 25 " "

ROSIN—The market has been almost entirely neglected since our last, and but small transactions have taken place in either grade. For Common we notice some enquiry from buyers at $1 15 for large size bbls., but holders are not disposed to accept this price, and are generally asking $1 20. Sales of only 1,450 bbls., viz:

Monday.... 250 bbls. at $1 15 for large size bbls.
Tuesday....1,200 " 1 15 " " "

No sales in No. 2. For No. 1 there is some demand, but little or none offering. We note the sale of only a small lot fine (*new crop*) at $3 ℔ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE, &c—Remain as last week reported. No beeves coming in, and the supply in butchers hands has been very materially reduced. We quote at 4½ @ 5½ cents for grass fed, and 7½ @ 9 cents ℔ lb. for stall fed, as in quality. No *Sheep* received; would sell readily at $1 50 @ $2 ℔ head.

COFFEE—There is a fair stock of nearly all descriptions in store, and the demand limited. There has been nothing done during the week except in the retail way. We refer to our table for store rates, as in quantity and quality.

COTTON—The market has ruled quiet since our last review, and receipts have been very small;—in consequence of the light arrivals we note the sale of only one parcel (on Friday) at 11 cents ℔ lb. for good middling to middling fair. There is some enquiry from buyers, and the following quotations are about the market: ordinary to good ordinary 9½@10 cents; middling to good middling, 10¼ @ 10½ cents; and middling fair 10¾ @ 11 cents.

CORN MEAL—Is in moderate stock, and demand confined to retailers. We quote small sales at 75 cents ℔ bushel.

EGGS—Come in sparingly, and sell at 14 @ 15 cents ℔ dozen.

EMPTY BARRELS—With fair receipts of Spirits Turpentine barrels for a week or two past, the market is now better supplied, and rules quite dull. Some sales have been effected at $1 60 @ $1 75 each for second hand—cash and 90 days;—*new* are held at $2.

FISH—No sales except from store, and we refer to our table for prices; very few of any kind on market.

FLOUR—The receipts per river and rail road for the past week or two have been quite small, and in consequence the supply of the finer grades have become materially reduced. There has been, however, but a limited demand throughout the week, with small sales of Wilmington and Fayetteville brands at $7 25 for superfine and $7 75 ℔ bbl. for family. There is a moderate stock of the lower grades on market, and only small sales at $6 25 @ $6 75 for fine, and $6 for cross; little or no demand for these qualities.

GRAIN—The market for CORN remains about the same as reported for several week's past. There is a full stock in dealers' hands, and the demand is light—being confined principally to consumers. The only arrival for the week is a cargo of 1,837 bushels (on Tuesday) which has been nearly all closed off at 62½ cents ℔ bushel, in lots as wanted. See table for cargo price.——OATS—No change to make and no receipts. There is a moderate stock in first hands, and we notice merely a retail demand. Last sale was at 45 cents ℔ bushel.——BEANS—White are in some enquiry, but none have been received;—would sell readily at $1 75 @ $2 ℔ bushel.——PEAS—For Cow there is a fair enquiry, with a moderate supply in store. Few or none received since last review, and the sales have been in the small way from store. See table for quotations, as in quantity.——RICE—There is a fair stock of *clean* in store, and little or no demand except from grocers. We quote at 4 @ 4½ cents ℔ lb., according to quantity. *Rough* rules exceedingly dull, and is nominal at quotation. See table.

HAY—The market has ruled quiet since our last, with small transactions. A lot of 95 bales Eastern make received on Friday last, and sold at $1 30 ℔ 100 lbs., cash. About 125 bales Northern received and sold at 85 cents. No N. C. make on market.

LIME—Has been in limited enquiry; stock light, though fully fair for present purposes. We reduce our quotations from store to $1 20 @ $1 30 ℔ cask, as in quantity.

MOLASSES—In the absence of any receipts for a week or two past, the supply of Cuba on market is very light, and confined to small parcels in second hands. We advance quotations from store to 34 @ 36 cents ℔ gallon, as in quantity.

PEA NUTS—Sales this week of only one or two small lots of good quality at $1 42½ @ $1 50 ℔ bushel.

POTATOES—The market continues to rule dull for Irish, with a fair supply in store and limited demand. A lot of 50 bbls. eating sold from wharf on Saturday at 75 cents ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—In N. C. cured BACON we have no change to make on former prices. We notice moderate receipts since our last, which have somewhat replenished the market, and there has been but little demand from retailers during the week. Small sales from store have been made at 12½ cents for hog round, and 13 @ 13½ cents ℔ lb. for hams, as in quality. *Western* is also about the same. The receipts have been small, and the stock in store is light. Small sales at 10½ @ 11 cents for sides, and 9½ @ 10 cents for shoulders, according to quantity.——LARD—Both N. C. and Western make remains in light supply, with small receipts, and a steady demand for retailing purposes. We notice small sales of the former at 12½ cents in bbls., and 13 cents in kegs; and the latter at 12 @ 12½ cents ℔ lb. in bbls.——BUTTER—Northern sells from store at 24 @ 27 cents ℔ lb., as in quality.——CHEESE—See table for store prices, as in quantity.——PORK—The supply of Northern Mess in store is moderate, with merely a retail demand. We refer to our table for prices, according to weight and quality.

SALT—The market rules about the same for all descriptions. There is very little enquiry, and the sales are principally in the retail way. Only 650 sacks Liverpool ground received coastwise since our last which were taken at $1 02½ @ $1 05 ℔ sack, 90 days. No *Alum* received, and our quotations in table are for store rates.

SHINGLES—The market is pretty well stocked with Common, and there is no demand; nominal at quotations. See table. For Contract there is a fair enquiry, and few or none coming in;—would bring $5 50 ℔ M. for good quality.

TIMBER—Has come in sparingly since our last, but as millers have a supply on hand sufficient for present purposes there is only a limited demand from them. Sales of a few rafts during the week at prices ranging within classified figures. See table.

FREIGHTS—Rates coastwise remain as last reported, with the exception of spirits turpentine to New York and Philadelphia, which has gone up 5 cents. There is a fair quantity of produce offering shipment, and some enquiry exists for vessels. See table for last rates paid.

EXCHANGE—Our banks have reduced their rates for selling Northern Exchange to one per cent premium.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cotton was easier to-day but not lower, and 1200 bales were sold. Flour declined, and Ohio was quoted at from $5 87½@$6 37½ ℔ bbl. Wheat was firm at $1 65 ℔ bushel for Southern red and $1 80 for white.—Corn was active at previous rates. Spirits of Turpentine advanced to 43c. ℔ gallon. Rice was firm. Freights were better.

CHARLESTON, May 6.—Cotton—The transactions today were limited to some 941 bales at 9½@11¾c., as extremes. Prices were unsettled, and the market closed in a languid and drooping condition at a decline of ⅛@⅜c. on the quotations given in our last weekly review.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Flour is weaker, but active; Howard street $6, nothing done in other brands. Wheat, fair to prime reds, $1 32@$1 40, and good to prime whites $1 45@$1 58. Corn, white 50@53 cents, yellow 50@52 cts. Provisions are heavy, and prices slightly lower. The sales of bulk meats were large. Bacon was in moderate demand, shoulders 8@8¼ cents, sides 9½ @ 9¾ cts., and hams 10½ @ 11 cts. Mess pork $18. Lard steady at 10¾@11 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 5.—Bacon 12@12½ cts. Beeswax 24@00. Coffee Rio, 13½@14; Laguira, 15@00; St. Domingo, 00@00. Cotton—Fair to good, 10¾@00; ord. to mid. 9½@10; Feathers, 35@40. Flour, Family, $7 00@0 00; Superfine, $6 50 @$0 00; Fine $6 00@0 00; Scratched, $5 50. Grain, Corn 75@00; Wheat $1 00; Oats, 45@50; Peas, 65@70; Rye 90@$1. Hides—Dry 12@12½; Green 4@5. Lard 12@00. Salt—Liverpool, (Sack) $1 50 @ $1 60.

Bacon—Receipts fair. Cotton—We reduce our quotations ¼ on all grades. Flour—Receipts fair, prices ranging about quotations. Corn—Very little change. Turpentine—New Virgin $2 40, Old Virgin $1 90, Yellow Dip $1 90; Scrape 90; Spirits Turpentine 30 to cents.

NORFOLK, May 5.—Corn—Sales of white and mixed at 50, and yellow at 53. Market heavily supplied. Cotton—No sales—but little in market—holders firm. Naval Stores Market quiet. Wheat—Prime White wanted at $1 45—none in market. Fair Red in demand at $1 40. Peas—B. E. dull—last sales at 90. Stock in request at 90c. Vessels still in demand, and the week has opened with a considerable improvement in business generally.

WASHINGTON, N. C., April 30.—Naval Stores—Last sales of Dip Turpentine $2 35, Scrape do. $1 35. Tar $1 10; Rosin $1 10; Spirits Turpentine 34c. ℔ gal. Some three or four lots of Hyde County Corn have been received since our last, and sold at 48@50c. for retailing, and 46@46½ for shipment.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

May 1—Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

2—Schr. Araminta, Marshall, from Charleston, to Russell & Bro.

May 2—Schr. Pedee, Baker, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. John Frederick, Hierup, from Belfast, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with hay and potatoes.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

May 3—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Wide World, Dickinson, from New York, to Petteway & Pritchett.

4—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Ned, Zell, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Lochiel, McNeill, from Frankfort, Me., to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.

Schr. David Faust, Robbins, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Scottish Chief, Russell, from Fayetteville, to J. S. Banks.

5—Schr. Emily Ward, Ward, from Boston, to George Harriss.

May 5—Schr. George Davis, Neff, 5 days from Boston, to B. Flanner.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

6—Schr. Iowa, Davis, from Washington, N. C., to Willard & Curtis; with corn.

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

May 6—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Hay 7—Steamer Chatham, Elder, from Fayetteville, to J. R. Blossom.

Schr. Eruka, Davis, from Little River, to Willard & Curtis; with naval store.

Schr. Odd Fellow, McKethan, from Little River, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

8—Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

Schr. Wave, Davis, from Little River, to Henry Nutt; with naval stores.

Brig Pacific, Fuller, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. N. Berry, Pendleton, from Rockport, Me., to Russell & Bro.; with lime.

Brig Olive, Pettigrew, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Hughes, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

CLEARED.

May 2—Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores.

Schr. Sally Ann, Rose, for Washington, N. C., by DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Steamer Scottish Chief, Russell, for Fayetteville, by J. S. Banks.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

May 3—Schr. J. P. Wetherill, Cobb, for Boston, by O. G. Parsley & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

Schr. John Cadwallader, Holton, for Alexandria, Va., by George Harriss; with lumber.

Schr. Wake, Henderson, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Union, Rines, for Washington City, by J. H. Chadbourne & Co.; with lumber.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

May 3.—Schr. David Smith, Smith, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with lumber.

5.—Schr. Lizzie Russel, Bennett, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber, &c.

May 6—Schr. Magellan Cloud, Sargent, for Baltimore, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

May 7—Schr. Volant, Piver, for Jacksonville, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Araminta, Marshall, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

May 7—Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Brown, for Washington, N. C., by Rankin & Martin; with salt.

Schr. Kate, Way, for Richlands, by Rankin & Martin.

8—Schr. Henry Nutt, Williams, for New Orleans, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, for Jacksonville, by Rankin & Martin.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
J. R. RESTON is now receiving a fresh supply of Light Summer WINES, consisting of various grades: Clarets, in cases and *Bottles;* Red Wine, by the gallon or *Bottle;* Scuppernong, from Lake Scuppernong, by the gallon or *Bottle;* Champagne, various brands; Ale, Cider, in barrels and *Bottles*, and all kinds of Liquors, Fresh Gellatines, Extracts, English Pickles, Maccaroni, &c., &c.
April 25, 1856.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
40 BAGS Rio, Laguira and Java Coffees;
25 bbls. Refined Sugar;
12 chests Teas—Gun Powder, Y. H. and Black, now receiving and for sale by
WM. L. S. TOWNSHEND,
April 8th. No. 20 Market street.

EMPTY SPIRITS TURPENTINE BARRELS.—550 superior T. S. barrels, very large size, just received and for sale by ADAMS, BROTHER & CO.
April 28.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 5, 1856.

A Few Facts for Consideration.

In the report of General Bynum's speech made at the Court-House on Tuesday evening last, as we find it in the *Herald* of Wednesday, the following sentences occur. Speaking of the Western Address, General B. said "Mr. Gilmer stood upon the principles of that address; but, so far as the white basis question was concerned, there was nothing to commit him, Mr. G., to this doctrine—not a word." Admitting for argument sake the correctness of this position—which we by no means do, in fact—we may remark that the Western Address was not needed to commit Mr. Gilmer to the doctrine of the white basis. *On* Monday, Jan. 22nd, 1849, the *Senate* of North Carolina, of which Mr. Gilmer was then a member, proceeded to the consideration of a bill to provide for the amendment of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina. Mr. Woodfin moved to amend, by adding the following as the second section of the bill, viz:—

Be it further enacted, (Three-fifths of the members of each House concurring,) that the first section of the first article of the amended Constitution be amended, by striking out in the seventh line the words, "public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof, and the average of the public taxes paid by such county into the Treasury of the State for the five years preceding the laying off of the districts, shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes and constitute the basis of apportionment," and insert in lieu thereof, the words "Free White population." In the fourteenth line of the same section, strike out the word "taxation," and insert in lieu thereof, the words "Free White population," and in the seventeenth line strike out the word "taxation," and insert in lieu thereof, "Free White population.—[*Journal of the Senate*, 1849, *pages* 264 *and* 265.]

After several amendments to the amendment had been offered and rejected, the question was taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Woodfin, and decided in the negative; yeas 16, nays 31.

Mr. Woodfin demanded the yeas and nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Albright, Barnard, Bell, Daniel, Davidson, GILMER, Hargrove, Kendall, Lane, Lillington, Miller, Patterson, Shepard, Thomas of Davidson, Woodfin, and Worth.

Those who voted in the negative are:

Messrs Ashe, Berry, Bethell, Bower, Collins, Conner, Drake, Eborn, Exum, Faison, Graham, Hawkins, Hester, Joyner, Moye, Murchison, Reich, Rogers, Rowland, Smaw, Smith, Speight, Spicer, Thomas of Haywood, Thompson of Wake, Walker, Ward, Washington, Watson, Wooten, and Willey.—[*Journal of the Senate*, 1849, *page* 266.]

After this direct vote in favor of "Free White population" as "the basis of apportionment" for Senators, we think it makes exceedingly little difference whether there is or is not anything in the Western Address to commit Mr. Gilmer to the doctrine of the white basis in the Senate. There he stands on the Journals, by no inference or half-way step, but by a direct recorded vote.

Now as to the House; we find on the page last referred to, and the one coming after it, the following:—

Mr. Gilmer moved to amend the bill by inserting the following as an additional section, viz:

Be it further enacted, (Three-fifths of the members of each House concurring,) that the first section of the first article of the amended Constitution, be amended as follows: strike out the following paragraph, viz: "2nd. The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by the counties according to their federal population, that is, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and each county shall have, at least, one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population;" and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Section 2nd. The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by counties, according to free white population, and each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of free white population."

The question on said amendment, was decided in the negative; yeas 13, nays 34.

Mr. Gilmer demanded the yeas and nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Albright, Daniel, Davidson, GILMER, Kendall, Lane, Lillington, Miller, Patterson, Shepard, Thomas of Davidson, Woodfin, and Worth.

Those who voted in the negative are:

Messrs. Ashe, Barnard, Bell, Berry, Bethell, Bower, Collins, Conner, Drake, Eborn, Exum, Faison, Graham, Hargrove, Hawkins, Hester, Joyner, Moye, Murchison, Reich, Rogers, Rowland, Smaw, Smith, Spicer, Speight, Thomas of Haywood, Thompson of Wake, Ward, Washington, Watson, Willey, and Wooten.

So much for Mr. Gilmer's position upon "Free White population," instead of "taxation" or "federal population," as the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons, respectively.

Let us now turn to the question of the School Fund, upon which we have once before cited Mr. Gilmer's record, but will again cite it, for the purpose of introducing some few statistics gathered almost at random from some official publications, to wit:—The Census of 1850; The Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts, of the Receipts and Disbursements at the Public Treasury of the State of North Carolina, during the Fiscal Year ending the 31st day of October, 1855; and the Statement made by the Literary Board of the Spring and Fall Distribution to each county during the year 1855, out of the nett income of the Literary Fund.

On the 11th day of January, 1849, the Senate took up the bill to consolidate and amend the acts heretofore passed on the subject of Common Schools. It was taken up and read the second time. Mr. Gilmer moved to amend the bill by inserting the following, as an additional section, after the third section, viz:—

"*Be it further enacted*, That the Literary School Fund shall hereafter be distributed among the several counties according to the Free White population thereof."

This was rejected by a vote of 16 yeas to 31 nays, Mr. Gilmer voting in the affirmative. [Journal of the Senate 1849 page 198.]

To see how these things work, and what justice would be in such distribution, as well as in the white basis generally, let us look a little at New Hanover county as compared with eight counties in the West. Under the existing basis and in pursuance of the existing scale of distribution, New Hanover stands thus: The Gross Amount of Taxes paid into the public Treasury of the State for the year ending 31st Oct. 1855 was $18,274; she received from the School Fund $3,416; eight Western counties, to-wit: Alexander, Ashe, Caldwell, Cherokee, Haywood, Henderson, Macon and Watauga, paid in all into the public Treasury $9,155, eighteen dollars more than half of the amount paid by the single county of New Hanover. But these counties received in the aggregate from the School Fund during the past year $11,848, being actually $2,693 more than the whole amount paid by them into the State Treasury during the same time, and more than three times as much as is received by the county of New Hanover. Such is the unequal operation of the distribution according to Federal population as it now exists, such is the way in which it presses upon the highly taxed counties of the East, and yet Mr. Gilmer stands upon the record as offering an amendment to the act in relation to Common Schools, by which this inequality and injustice would be still farther increased.

These counties, light as the thing now stands, have at least eight representatives, while New Hanover, scaled down by the deduction of two-fifths of her slave population, has but two. Much of the population of New Hanover and other Eastern counties is made up of slaves, and this white basis in distribution or in Legislation would sweep off the three-fifths of such persons now allowed to be counted. In New Hanover, and most of our counties down this way, this class form near about one-half. Stripped of them and reduced to "Free White population," we would have only 8,201 instead of over fourteen thousand, our present Federal population, while the Western counties would lose nothing or next to nothing. As for instance, Alexander has but one colored person in about every fifteen, Ashe the same, Caldwell one in five, Cherokee one in ten, Haywood one in seventeen, Henderson one in seven, Macon one in eleven and Watauga one in twenty-five.

We have taken, for the purpose of illustration, marked, though not extreme cases. There are several Western Counties whose taxation, in proportion to their distributive share of the School Fund, is even smaller. Mr. Gilmer's own county, Guilford, even, paid last year into the public treasury but little, not more than twenty-five per cent., over what she got out of the Literary Fund. And this Fund is the result of taxation, either directly or indirectly, as everybody knows, or ought to know. It is easy to talk about liberality, and to be liberal when it costs you nothing. But, with all the talk about liberality, a little examination will show where the real liberality lies. It lies with those who have to foot the bill.—Twice as much State money has already been voted for works west of Raleigh as for works east of that central point. To this we do not object. We trust that the works for which this money has been voted will benefit both sections. We want to be more intimately connected with our brethren of the West.—They are a noble and a generous people, and, when the matter is fairly placed before them, will see the injustice of demagogueical appeals or movements, open or covert, calculated to do injustice to their eastern brethren.

☞ Last evening the Democratic party was to have held a meeting at the Oaks, Dry Pond, but owing to some unfortunate misunderstanding on the part of the gentlemen charged with attending to the matter, no arrangements were made for speaking at that point. The impression seemed to have got abroad that the meeting was to be held at the Court-House, hence the disappointment at the Oaks. We dislike making apologies for such things—when they are over they are over. All we can say is, that if any voter in that section of town felt more disappointed and put out than we did, he must have felt considerably so. But we know that accidents will happen in the best regulated families; and somehow, in spite of all our exhortations, and we have talked almost like a grandfather, our Democrats about town are so perfectly confident in the strength of their principles, as they have a right to be, that they are apt at times to neglect the other outside elements of success, so that, although always full of the principles of the constitution, they are occasionally bad off for tar barrels and other physical combustibles. All aiming at one point—the public good—they now and then straggle on their way to that point. Well, there it is, a mistake which cannot be helped, and over which, like spilled milk, there is no use in crying.

The meeting adjourned to the Court House, and was organized by calling Mr. Houston, one of the Vice Presidents of the Democratic Association, to the Chair, and appointing James Fulton Secretary. Hon. Warren Winslow being present, was called upon, and addressed his constituents of the town of Wilmington, giving an account of his stewardship—showing the state of parties in Congress—the manœuvres of the Black Republicans and the Know-Nothings, as opposed to the position and course of the national Democrats—the election of an abolition Speaker as the result of these manœuvres. Mr. Winslow paid a high and deserved tribute to President Pierce, Mr. Buchanan, Judge Douglas, and other gentlemen spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He spoke of the firmness, the soundness and the reliability of the northern Democrats in Congress, referriug to such men as Cadwallader, Richardson and others. Know Nothingism was rapidly dying out. It did make a sort of dying struggle in one or two towns as Fayetteville and Wilmington, but these were but spasmodic movements indicating dissolution rather than vitality.

Mr. Winslow exorted his Democratic brethren to stand firm—to come up to the issues like men—to put down abolitionism and its kindred isms, which the Democratic party alone could do; and this done, then it would be the time coolly and calmly to examine into any matters pertaining to our legislation in regard to the naturalization laws, without undue excitement, without attacks upon our naturalized citizens, without exciting unjust prejudices. For his own part he did not think that any extension of the term of probation was needed, but needed or not, now was not the time to divide upon this question, when the whole force of the honest men of the country was needed to preserve the constitution and the Union from the attacks of abolition fanaticism.

Mr. Winslow spoke well and ably, and in a manner worthy of his reputation. We have never heard him speak better, and that is saying a good deal. His remarks were warmly applauded, as they eminently deserved to be.

After Mr. Winslow had concluded his address, John L. Holmes, Esq., was called upon, and responded in an eloquent and stirring manner.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Winslow passed by acclamation; and Mr. Houston, the chairman of the meeting, tendered to that gentleman the thanks of those over whom he had the honor to preside. With three cheers for Winslow, and three cheers for the Democratic party, the meeting adjourned.

[*Daily Journal, 3d inst.*

The Deep River Coal.

We find some remarks in the last Fayetteville *Observer* with reference to some specimens of this coal sent on to New York, as the *Observer* states, at the expense of the Railroad Company, and brought from the Egypt Mines to Fayetteville by wagon, and forwarded thence to New York by the accustomed route. The *Observer* seems to think that injustice was done to the Railroad Company by the announcement made in Wilmington that it had arrived by steamer direct from Deep River. If so, it was unintentional no doubt on the part of the press of this place.

But leaving this matter to take care of itself, we copy the extract from the New York *Express*, with which the *Observer* accompanies its remarks:

The article in the Express, however, conveys some interesting information, as follows:

"The coal is considered highly bituminous, and is peculiarly valuable for its gas-yielding properties, full and satisfactory experiments having been made with it by Gas Companies here and elsewhere. It burns freely and beautifully in open grates, and is considered to be quite available for steamships and all steam engines. It is also valuable for forging purposes. An advantage in these N. C. mines, and a very great one, is, that they will be accessible at all seasons, and not embarrassed by ice or extreme cold, and it is believed that it can be furnished more economically than any other coal from any quarter, which approaches it in value. This coal supplies a want which we have always felt in this country, and will, when the railroad and river improvements are completed, render us independent, in a great degree, of the English mines. The sample we have tried shows the coal to be equal to Liverpool for parlor use. It comes out in handsome masses, and when the navigation is improved, as contemplated, must aid in making good bituminous coal cheaper."

The Result in Michigan.

To give our readers some idea of the extent of the recent Democratic victory in Michigan, we give below, as far as heard from, the result of the township elections for supervisors:

Democrats	353
Black republicans	183
Whigs	12
Know-Nothings	4

The democratic majority in the State will be at least eight thousand.

Walker in Nicaragua.

We begin to think—we might almost say to fear—that Walker's days of supremacy in Nicaragua are nearly numbered. We don't think Walker had, strictly speaking, any business where he is, but he is a bold, brave man, at the head of Americans fighting against an overpowering coalition of cruel and imbecile foes, sustained secretly by governments whose opposition to him is not that he is a fiilibuster or an adventurer, but that he and his men are the advanced guard of that American power, which must, sooner or later, sweep the continent. It is on this account that England and France, through their agents, furnish arms and ammunition to the Costa Ricans. The affair at Rivas is differently reported, but the general tenor of the news leads us to the impression that, without something unexpected should turn up, Walker's chances are pretty bad.

Target Shooting.

Yesterday, May 1st, the German Volunteers turned out for target practice. We understand that the gold medal, presented by the officers to the privates, was won by W. Deinstbach;—that presented by the privates to the officers, won by Lieut. H. Vollers. A double-barreled gun, presented by the Company to the Band, was shot for by the Band and won by John F. Kriete. One ten dollar gold piece, shot for by the Company, was won by A. Strasse. The Company had a very fine turn-out.

THE CADETS.—It seems to us that what is learned in youth is better learned than at any other time. The firing and evolutions yesterday, by our young friends the Cadets, could not have been better done by trained regulars.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRUTION!!
Loss Over 2,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—A terribly destructive fire broke out last night in this city about 12 o'clock.—It commenced in Jessup & Moore's paper warehouse on North street, below Sixth, and extended rapidly into Commerce street, in consequence of a sharp North-west wind; thence the flames spread over Market street, consuming all the buildings on the Eastern side of Sixth to Market street.

The stores burnt on Market street are Bagby & Woodward, grocers; Wilcox, Rodgers & Felley, straw goods dealers; Levick, Raisen & Co., boot and shoe firm; Fairbank's patent scales store; W. W. Knight, hardware; Sellers & Hennock, hose firm; Wickernam's iron railing works. Sixth street, the losers are F. H. Shoemaker, tailor; J. W. Williams, stationery; C. C. Shoemaker, tailor; E. M. Hollingsworth, stationery; Geo. Bruders, shoes; Dr. T. Cook, drugs; Jno. Buer, pianoes; J. D. Williams, carver; J. M. Kelly, tailor; Henry Tennent, tinner; Penny, Packer & Flynn, grocers; Fisher & Bro., publishers; Petterman's hotel; Bertram & Co., perfumery; Willborn & Co., clothing; J. B. Moore, trimmings; Mrs. Warrington, cigars; Rob. Clarke, stoves.

Most of the buildings on the street were occupied by families, who saved very little of their goods or furniture.

On Commerce street were C. C. Davis, paper maker; Tenck & Sons, grocers; Carter, cooper shop; Myener & Suples, box makers; Sam. Coppersmith.

On North street, the houses burnt down are Jessup & Moore's paper warehouse and the five adjoining buildings. A number of dwellings on the West side of Sixth street, including the City Bank, were damaged heavily, and many others slightly injured.

The loss has mostly occurred on the insurance companies. The York and New Haven railway depot, on Centre street, was partially burnt. In the morning the immense structure of conflagration covered four blocks, containing innumerable tenants, who suffer a very great loss.

Further Particulars—Loss of Life, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—While the above tremendous fire raged one fireman was killed, several are still missing, and many are injured.

The large Quaker school house, a German tavern, and a number of small dwellings all took fire on James street west of 6th and were destroyed.

During the fire, a fireman's fight occurred, and in the affray one fireman was stabbed dangerously.

Additional by the Persia.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Austria intends occupying every corner of Italy where political excitement can be got up in excuse for events which are of daily increasing importance. Additional Austrian troops are ordered to remain in the States now occupied by Austrian forces. The garisons in Lombardy are to be increased, in fact Austria is already at war with Piedmont, though their armies are not face to face, and a struggle cannot be long delayed. Austria will, however, try to postpone a quarrel in the field until the policy of France and England towards Italy is declared, the work of reconciling the affairs of that country having commenced in Paris.

The Emperor of Austria has signed the treaty. When the ratifications have been made public, a thanksgiving will be proclaimed throughout the country.

It was reported in London, on the 19th inst., that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Labouchere were about to retire from the Ministry, and that the Hon. Sidney Herbert and Sir James Graham would take charge of the Government. It is believed, however, to be an unfounded rumor.

It was rumored in England that Sir James Graham had exacted a promise from Lord Palmerston, that every *amende* and concession should be made on the American question.

A rising of two or three hundred had occurred in Bulgaria, for the avowed object of expelling the Turks.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—A letter to the Democrat, dated the 24th instant, says that while Sheriff Jones was sitting in the tent of the soldiers he was shot at by a party outside and dangerously wounded. Jones had made twelve arrests during the day, assisted by a company of dragoons under Lieutenant Armstrong. Much excitement prevailed in regard to the affair. The perpetrator of the deed is unknown. The situation of Jones at present is very critical, his life being despaired of.

The investigating committee commenced holding sessions at Lawrence on the morning of the 23d instant.

Arrival of the Orizaba.

NEW-YORK, April 29.—The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port from San Juan, with advices to the 21st instant, confirming the report brought by the *Isabel*, that Schlessinger had gone over to the Costa Ricans, having sold himself to them. Rivas was still in possession of the Costa Ricans. The other States would not join Costa Rica. Walker was about to attack Virgin Bay, which was in possession of the Costa Ricans.

The Orizaba brings a new Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, in place of Col. French, and dispatches for Washington.

Destructive Fire at Louisville.

A very destructive fire occurred in the upper end of this city on Saturday last. It broke out about six o'clock in the evening in one of the smoke-houses of the extensive pork packing establishment of Owsley & Co. Three of these houses were burned, with most of their contents. The Louisville Democrat has been unable to learn the precise amount of the loss, but it is great. A large amount of meat was saved in a deranged condition.

Great Fire in New York

NEW YORK, May 1.—The New Haven railroad depot in Centre street was partially destroyed by fire this morning. It was an immense structure, covering four blocks of ground, and contained innumerable tenants. The loss is very heavy.

Village Destroyed by Fire.

DAYTON, N. Y., May 1.—The village of Gowanda, in Cattaraugus county, was almost wholly destroyed by fire last night. Amongst the buildings consumed were all of Palmer's block, Welch's block, Henries' store-house, Mansion House, "the bridge," &c.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Senate debated today the action of the Navy Board. The House passed a resolution, inquiring into the necessity of legislation to preserve the lives and property of citizens crossing the Isthmus.

PEACH TREE BORER—TANSY.—We saw it stated, two years ago, in an agricultural journal that these pests could be driven from peach trees, by Tansy.—We planted it at the roots of some ten or twelve trees, and not one of them have been disturbed whilst others are injured badly. This spring we intend planting it around all.—*Newberry (S. C.) Sun.*

Hon. G. M. Dallas's Speech.

The following is a correct report of the speech by the Hon. George M. Dallas at the banquet recently given to him by the Lord Mayor of London:

"My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen: The very kind and complimentary language with which your lordship has prefaced the last toast and the cordial manner in which it has been received by the distinguished assembly are entitled, and I hope will receive, my return of gratitude. In truth, I am almost bankrupt in the language of thanks; for, ever since I landed in the dominions of your illustrious Queen, as the representative of the American government and people, I have met with nothing but a series of the most flattering demonstration of welcome and hospitality. [Cheers.] I perfectly well know that these manifestations are not addressed to an individual so utterly unworthy as myself, and that they are the profuse and generous tribute to a nation whose messenger I am. But on its behalf, with a sensibility that I know it would unanimously feel, I beg this distinguished company to accept the assurance of my profound acknowledgments.

"There are some subjects on which it would be ill-timed, and more enterprising than wise, for me to touch on this occasion and in this presence. Indeed, my arrival is so recent that I scarcely can pretend to know the subjects which would be most acceptable to you. I dare say, however, I shall incur but little hazard if I venture, according to a provincialism natural to a western tongue, to 'guess' that the spirit and purpose of a new-comer may have excited at least some little curiosity. [A laugh.] Well, my lord, let me say that I am not authorized to feel, and do not feel, any other desire than that of giving my exertions and energies unreservedly to the restoration of the most harmonious sentiments and friendly relations. [Cheers.] Animated by this spirit, and aiming at such a purpose, if I fail—and I may fail—it will be because of some inexorable, overruling State policy, or some foregone conclusion not to be undone by uniform, steady, persevering, frank, and honorable conciliation. [Renewed cheers.]

My lord, permit me, in conclusion—for my object is to be exceedingly brief—to tender to your lordship and the guests assembled here my congratulations on the great event consummated since my arrival among you—the restoration of peace to Europe. [Cheers.] War, although undoubtedly accompanied by its moral benefits or alleviations, is at best an evil; and the vast powers of this empire, although for a time, and however gallantly, enlisted and ably directed, will find more genial and more fruitful employment in those channels—agricultural, commercial and manufacturing—and those pursuits which have hitherto so signally illustrated the exertions of her people. [Loud cheers.] My lord, I again thank you."

Superior Court.

The whole of last week was taken up with the trial of the State Docket, though no case of general interest had been tried when we then went to press.

Peter Johnson, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced at the last Term of this Court, for the murder of John Diamond, was brought to the Bar on Thursday, and after the reading of the certificate from the Supreme Court, confirming the Judgment of this Court at its last term—Judge Dick proceeded to pass sentence of death on the Prisoner. The day fixed upon for his execution is the 6th of June next.

Julius and Albert, slaves of George C. Mendenhall, Esq., were then put on trial for the murder of George, the slave of Dr. Robt. C. Lindsey. The Solicitor, Thos. Ruffin, Jr., Esq., for the State, and Messrs. Gilmer, Morehead, and C. P. Mendenhall for the Prisoners. Albert was acquitted, Julius was convicted of manslaughter and branded in the left hand in the presence of the Court

John Rogers, a young man charged with the crime of burglary plead guilty of grand larceny, and was rewarded with thirty-nine stripes on his bare back, with a promise of thirty-nine more if he would appear here at the next term of the Court.

Owing to the amount of business on the criminal side of the Docket, the Presiding Judge was prevented from having an opportunity to pay his respects to the Civil side.

The Equity Docket was taken up on Friday evening and closed at noon on Saturday.

The more litigation there is, the merrier it is for the Lawyers.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

How to Pop the Question.

"Gracious!" sez I, "it's now time to look arter Nance."

Next day, down I went. Nance was alone, and I axed her if the 'squire was in. She said he wasn't.

"'Cause," said I, making believe that I wanted him, "our colt has sprained his foot, and I come to to see if the 'squire wont lend me his mare to go to town."

She said she guessed he would. I'd better sit down and wait till the 'squire come in.

Down I sot; she look sorter strange, and my heart felt queer around the edge.

"Are you going down to Betsy Martin's quilting?" after a while sez she.

Sez I, "reckon I would."

Sez she, "suppose you'll take Patience Dodge?"

Sez I, "I mought, and then I moughtn't."

Sez she, "I heard you was going to get married."

Sez I, "I wouldn't wonder a bit."

I looked at her and saw the tears cummin.

Sez I, "may be she'll ax you to be bridesmaid."

She riz up, she did, her face was as red as a boiled beet.

"Seth Stokes!" and she could't say anything more, she was so full.

"Won't you be bridesmaid, Nance?" sez I.

"No," sez she, and she burst right out.

"Well then," sez I, "if you won't be the bridesmaid, will you be the bride?"

She looked at me—I swon to man I never saw anything so awful purty. I took right holt of her hand.

"Yes or No," sez I, right off."

"Yes," sez she.

"That's the sort, sez I, and I gave her a kiss and a hug. I soon fixed matters with the squire. We soon hitched traces to trot in double harness for life, and I never had cause to repent my bargain.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—A corresgondent of the St. Louis Republican at Lecompton, Kansas Territory, writes on the 19th ult.:

"The committee left Kansas City on Thursday in hacks; and arrived at Lawrence the same evening, were welcomed by the free-soilers. Friday night that place was wild with shouts of fanaticism and drunkenness, on the occasion of welcoming back the notorious S. N. Wood and his company, of whom I have something important to say privately.

"Messrs. Johnson and Howard, the 'majority,' came here Thursday night, remaining till morning, when they left for Lawrence, where they will stay several days. Their clerks are making some abstracts from executive files, copying the poll books, and doing other senseless things. They intend, I learn, to summon every voter, and make him answer on oath where he lives, to complete which it will take something less than two years. Mr. Oliver, who is making a very favorable impression on the law-abiding people of the Territory, is now here, doing all he can to get matters through with, while the majority are running after the rebels and fanatics of Lawrence."

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST AND BEST.—The Boston *Post* perpetrates the following in a recent issue. It is by far the best we have yet seen from the renowned Mrs Partington:

Mrs. Partington, reading an account of a railroad accident, was much surprised to learn that the locomotive had been driven off the track by one of the switches. "She shouldn't have thought," she said, "that the great iron engine would mind such a little thing as a switch."

"Yes, but you must remember, mama," said Ike, gravely, "the locomotive has a *tender behind.*"

"Oh, that indeed," replied the old lady, resuming her paper, "well, you needn't talk about it, my son; go on with your lesson."

A PEEP AT HERSELF.—Fanny Fern, in her "Peeps from under a Parasol," which she contributes to the New York Ledger, has taken a peep at herself. Hear her rattle:

"And here by the rood, comes Fanny Fern! Fanny is a woman. For that she is not to blame: tho' since she first found it out, she has not ceased to deplore it. She might be prettier, she might be younger. She might be older and she might be uglier. She might be better and she might be worse. She has been both over-praised and over-abused, and those who have abused her worst have imitated and copied her most.

"One thing may be said in favor of Fanny: She was not, thank Providence, born in the beautiful, backbiting sanctimonious, slandering, clean, contumelious, pharasaical, phiddle-de-dee, peck-measure city—of Boston."

Mount Vernon.

We find in the Washington National Intelligencer of Friday, the subjoined letter, which will be perused with interest:

MOUNT VERNON, April 13

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

Gentlemen—My attention has been call to the misrepresentations that appear to exist in different parts of the country respecting the sale of mount Vernon.

Will you permit me, through the columns of the National Intelligencer, to make the following statement, which I think will conduce to a proper understanding of the matter?

Mount Vernon has never, in the true sense of the term been for sale. Since it has been in my possession I have, at various times, in reply to the inquiries of persons connected with the Governments of the United States and of Virginia, informed them that only the United States or Virginia, if either desired it, could obtain possession of Mount Vernon.

The proposition to purchase Mount Vernon by the United States has, as I understand, been brought before Congress upon more than one occasion without any definite action in relation to the subject having taken place. It seemed reasonable, then, to conclude that the United States did not wish to acquire the property.

The late Governor of Virginia twice recommended to the General assembly of the State the purchase of Mount Vernon by Virginia. In the first instance the committee appointed in the House of Delegates to inquire into the subject made no report. Upon the second occasion the committee reported, and the Legislature passed a bill respecting the purchase of Mount Vernon, which both were informed beforehand I would not accept, because it was not in accordance with the the terms on which I had informed the Governor, in reply to his application, that the State could obtain the property. It now became evident that the State of Virginia did not wish to purchase Mount Vernon.

Thus the only parties to whom I would sell the property having in effect declined to purchase, but one answer could be returned to the almost endless inquiries addressed to me upon the subject, namely, that Mount Vernon was not for sale.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

The Canvass for Governor.

The Asheville Spectator of the 24th instant, gives notice that Mr. Gilmer will address the people at the following times and places:

Murphy,	Cherokee,	Tuesday	8th May.
Franklin,	Macon,	Saturday	10th "
Webster,	Jackson,	Monday	12th "
Waynesville,	Haywood,	Tuesday	13th "
Hendersonville,	Henderson,	Thursday	15th "
Asheville,	Buncombe,	Saturday	17th "
Marshall,	Madison,	Monday	19th "
Kelsey's Store,	"	Tuesday	20th "
Burnsville,	Yancey,	Wedn'day	21st "
Marion,	McDowell,	Friday	23d "
Rutherfordton,	Rutherford,	Monday	26th "

It is a little singular that the last Greensborough Patriot, printed in Mr. Gilmer's own town, contains no notice of these appointments. Our readers will perceive that our conjectures on the subject in our last issue, were correct.

We are authorized to state that Gov. Bragg will meet Mr. Gillmer at the various places mentioned above. He will leave here on Thursday next and proceed with Mr. Gilmer to Charlotte, and thence by stage to Asheville, where they will arrive on Saturday evening the 3d of May.

The appointments of the two candidates for the other portions of the State, will be announced in due time.—*Raleigh Standard.*

AN EDITOR'S LAST TRICK.—The French journal Figaro having lately incurred the displeasure of the government for various articles it had published, seeing itself on the brink of ruin, its editor took it into his head to address a petition to the Imperial Prince, now about four weeks old. The petition was printed in the paper which was then enclosed in an envelope and addressed, "*To his Highness the Prince Imperial*, at the Palace of the Tuilleries. In the corner of the envolope was written, "*Personal.*"

The package came into the hands of Count Tascher de la Pagerie, who carried it to the Emperor. His Majesty took the bundle, read the superscription, laughed when he saw the word "personal," and then stopped. The Empress was consulted, and it was agreed between them that as it would be rather long to wait till the prince had attained sufficient age to know what did or did not *personally* concern it, they might, as his legal guardians, safely venture to break the seal. It is said that, thanks to this lucky thought of the editor of Figaro, the government has abandoned the suit against him, and that his paper is now in a fair way of increasing its subscription list.

AN ANECDOTE WITH AN APPLICATION.—We remember to have heard of a certain frequenter of the theatres in London, who became enamored of the drama, and finally concluded to turn author. He accordingly wrote a play in the performance of which a good deal of lightning and thunder was necessary, upon the method of making which he had made a vast improvement. The manager reviewed the play, but it was never cast, and of course, never performed. Soon after, our author was at the theatre, when a piece was introduced in which the thunder bolts of Jupiter were freely interspersed, when he discovered that the manager had availed himself of his new method of manufacturing thunder. He jumped up and nervously exclaimed, "Ah yes, d—n you, you wouldn't perform my play, but you have stolen my thunder."

So we think our friends, Botts and Bibbs, might say of the Philadelphia Convention. It wouldn't nominate them for office, but it has stolen their thunder. It has got rid of the Twelfth Section.

Memphis Appeal.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.—Regarding the relations between the Russian Government and Schamyl, the famous Chief of the Circassians, the Kolnische Kertung contains the following from its Constantinople correspondent:

"After the retreat of the Turish army from Colchis—which made the deepest impression upon the Circassian people, it is said that Schamyl sent an envoy to Taiflis, with a proposition to prolong the armistice for the year 1856, and that on that occasion the assurance was given him that he might draw two hundred thousand dollars in September. It is positively asserted that Schamyl received this sum, and it is generally believed that he will, before long, acknowledge the sovereignty of the Czar in consideration of a large yearly income to be paid to him by Russia. It is supposed that his son has wrought this change in the views of the Circassian Chief."

AMERICAN WINES.—A correspondent of the Nashville Patriot gives the following suggestive facts touching the capability of Tennessee to become an important wine producing district. The experiments already made go to demonstrate that no branch of agriculture is likely to be so remunerating as this, so much so that the attention of our farmers has been generally drawn to the subject, and the number of vineyards is rapidly increasing in that State.

"M. Camuse, a native of France, an enthusiastic wine-grower, and thoroughly versed in all the mysteries of wine growing, has given the subject a fair test, and, I am happy to say, has produced a wine not inferior in delicacy of flavor, or in its healthy and happy effects upon the system, to the most celebrated wine of Europe. I am informed by M. Camuse that a thousand gallons per acre is the ordinary yield of a well cultivated vineyard in Tennessee, and that so favorable is the climate to its growth, that a failure of the crop need hardly ever be feared."

Practical Abolitionism.—In the township of Calvin, Cass county, at the recent election, the votes of fifteen black negroes were taken by an election board of negro worshippers. The votes of several such persons were likewise received at the Kalamazoo poll. Democrats should nowhere submit to wrongs of that sort. If there is no other way of preventing them the members of election boards permitting them ought to be indicted, tried and punished for the offence—for an offence it certainly is. The constitution is pretty clear as to the qualifications of electors. None but *white* men, and persons of Indian descent in certain cases, are voters.—*Detroit Free Press.*

BETTING ON COTTON.—The New York *Evening Post* states that many thousand dollars have been staked in that city, in bets on the amount of the Cotton crop. Most of them are that the crop will reach three million five hundred thousand bales. It mentions one bet of five hundred dollars between an operator from Mobile and a Broker in Wall street, and says that the dealers in that city are generally disposed to bet on three million and a half. There are also numerous bets as to prices—those who risk their money on an amount over three million five hundred thousand, being also willing generally to bet on a decline in present prices. Many parties were buying speculatively for an advance.

The Know-Nothing Party.

The Know-Nothing State Council of Wisconsin have nominated Speaker Banks for President.

The Milwaukee American, announcing this, gives the public the following chapter in his history:

We hail the unanimous passage of that resolution, following, as it does, the repudiation of the pseudo nomination illegally made at Philadelphia, as an omen of success. Mr. Banks has claims upon the Order which few others can offer. The first to raise his voice in advocacy of its principles, he has been fearless and consistent in their support. During the contest for Speakership—unprecedented in length in parlimentary history—he was unremitting in his efforts, and initiated into the Washington Council of which he is President, ninety-seven of the so-called "Republicans," who were attempting to secure his election.

Banks got "103" votes—ninety-seven of which were given by men whom he, by his own hands had initiated into the Order.

The American adds as its opinion that the North American Convention of the 12th of June, at New York, will make the nominations which will be confirmed by the Republican Convention, at Philadelphia, on the 17th. It concludes.

Should this not be the case, and should anything prevent the nomination of suitable candidates in whose political integrity the American party at the North may rely, the distinctive strength of the latter will, no doubt, be given in favor of such candidates. So that but two tickets will appear in the field of Wisconsin politics---Democratic and an American or "Union" ticket.

At a Kansas meeting lately held in New Haven where one parson presided, another parson spoke, and a Deacon volunteered, it was announced that Miss Mary Dutton gave twenty-five dollars for the purchase of a rifle to be used in a contemplated civil war.

Shoulder arms! Miss Mary Dutton—
Your knapsack buckle tight;
Your soger breeches put on,
And show 'em how to fight!
Quick march upon the foes!
(A Bible in your pocket,)
Hold up your head! turn out your toes!
Present your rifle—cock it!
Take aim, and sight it well;
And now the trigger—pull it—
And send a slaveholder to hell—
With every whistling bullet!—*Boston Post.*

Abridgment of a sermon which took up an hour in delivering, from these words; "Man is born to trouble."

My friends, the subject falls naturally into four heads:
1. Man's entrance into the world.
2. His progress through the world.
3. His exit from the world; and
4. Practical reflections from what may be said.
First, then
1. Man came into the world naked and bare,
2. His progress through it is troubles and care,
3. His exit from it none can tell where,
4. But if he does well here he'll be well there,
Now I can say no more my brethren dear,
Should I preach upon this subject from this time to next year. Amen.—*London Notes.*

The Rising Tide of Democracy.

During a few weeks past we have had the pleasure of recording democratic victories almost innumerable, and in all parts of the country. Seldom have the democracy within the same period of time achieved so lengthy a consecution of triumphs. As the Oswego Palladium well remarks:

"The tide of democratic power is rising steadily and surely on every hand. It surged up in New Hampshire, increased handsomely in Rhode Island, has nearly overthrown the opposing billows in Connecticut, and rides triumphant through the cities from St. Louis, through Chicago, Milwaukie, Cleveland Oswego, Syracuse, and hundreds of other places, to Albany. These waves, increasing in size, are destined to swell on until, by the ides of November, they shall all unitedly and harmoniously fill the full flood-tide of victory whose waves are surely destined to carry upon their crest the democratic standard-bearers of 1856. Let the glorious tide sweep on till it overwhelms every vestige of fanatical demagogism. This it will do!"—*Washington Union.*

SMUGGLING SILKS INTO THE UNITED STATES.—A curious trial has occurred in Liverpool, which has developed the fact that a Manchester merchant, named John Brennan, has been for the past five or six years defrauding the United States revenue by sending silks to this country, done up in hampers representing porter. The rascal had made an arrangement with a clerk in the employment of the agent of one of the lines of passenger ships, through whose connivance he had been enabled to carry on a very successful smuggling business. Three of these hampers having failed to reach their destination, having been thrown overboard in the Hudson river to escape detection, the Manchester merchant brought suit against the clerk to recover the value of their contents, but was non-suited, the Judge declaring that he could not assist anybody in defrauding the Government of the United states.

ANCIENT RUINS IN TEXAS.—The Washington (Texas) American states that the ruins of an immense stone structure have been discovered by some gentlemen hunting, in the Big Thicket, near San Jacinto. The foundation of the edifice covers an area of 310 by 260 feet Marble columns sixteen feet high, and beautifully ornamented, were discovered, as also were marble slabs, supposed to have been used as steps.—The ruins are situated in the midst of a dense thicket, almost impenetrable, and in all probability would not have been discovered by these gentlemen, had it not been for a pack of dogs having overtaken a bear near the spot, in quest of which the gentlemen went.

"Mamma, Lucy says this is my birth-day," said a sunny-faced little boy a few mornings since. "Yes, Dicky, you are seven years old," replied the mother. "Will the stores keep open to-day, mamma?" "Yes, my son, but school don't!"

A CARD.

THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, at the March term of the County Court, takes this method of informing his friends and former patrons that, after an absence of two years, he again returns to his old business, of which he solicits a share, which by strict attention and promptitude, he hopes to merit.

JNO. S. JAMES.

April, 4, 1856.—[180-d2w-31w3m.

GUION'S HOTEL, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS HOTEL is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Capital square, and fronting on the same. Rooms airy and clean. Ladies will find it a pleasant stopping place.

Raleigh, N. C., April 25th.—[34-6m.

FRESH ARRIVALS,

PER SCHR. R. W. BROWN, from New York, at Geo. H. Kelley & Brother's, No. 11 North Water Street.—25 bbls. of R. L. & A. Stuarts C. Yellow Sugar; 29 bags of prime green Rio Coffee, low for cash.

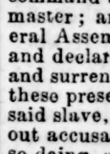
May 1,—35.

OFFICE OF THE WILMINGTON & TOPSAIL S. P. R. Co., April 29th, 1856.

An Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road Company will be held in the town of Wilmington on the second MONDAY, the 12th day, of May, 1856. DuBRUTZ CUTLAR, Sec'y.

April 30.—202-3t—35-2t. [Herald copy.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County.



WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by A. F. Newkirk, of the said county, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named CHESTER, aged about thirty-four years, five feet ten inches high, and black, has absconded himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this county, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare that, if the said Chester does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals this 18th day of April, 1856. JAS. T. MILLER, J. P. [Seal.]
W. N. PEDEN, J. P. [Seal.]

$100 REWARD

Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife belonging to Mrs. Thally, near Burgaw Depot.

April 25,—34-3t A. F. NEWKIRK.

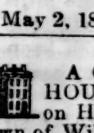
TAKE NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, all orders for Groceries and Provisions must be accompanied by the cash, or they will not be filled. Necessity compels us to adopt this plan.

McCALEB & BUNTING.

Wilmington, N. C., May 2nd.

NOTICE.



TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Bladen county, on the 7th April, a negro man who says his name is WILLIAM, and that he belongs to Edward Mosely of Duplin county, and hired to Wortham & Jackson of Columbus county; said negro is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark complection, and is about 22 years old. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

HOWARD WILKESON, Jailor.

May 2, 1856.—[35-tf.

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.

For further particulars, enquire of WM. H. LASPEYRE.

Feb. 17.—24-tf]